ACHAM, M. D. ssion, Rheusy, Paralysis,

aken at the proper ist Epis. Church

la., 5 Dec., 1855. our Pills, of Rheu ENT SLIDELL.

ER & Co., well, Mass.

a Syrup.

Troches, Hunter's on's Syrup. Hun-paulding's Throat s' Elixir, Wood's s Syrup and Tolu Pain Killer, Dr. rer, Howe's Cough Lozenges, Arabian onic Balsam, Mrs. nent, Dr. Jewett's

D HORSE-IVETS, BOLTS

BEN FULLER. RMER. MORNING lge, Augusta.

gress Streets, Boston.

ent is delayed

neglect to employ are. ne of the principal ns. tis, Feb. 4, 1856.

VOL. XXX.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Tanning Materials.

From our observations, and from what we can learn from inquiry of others, there are not half are too small and not saleable in the market on so many hides tanned in Maine as there were account of their not producing beef enough to thirty years ago. In other words, the tanning business has fallen off one-half in our State within that time. If we are wrong in this estimate, be the best judges in the world of the capacity

tanners used for the purpose, viz., hemlock bark.

It was death to the tree to be stripped of its bark, and as this tree is of rather slow growth, when the material becomes exhausted in any district it is not quickly nor easily replenished. Of the properties of the purpose, viz., hemlock bark.

It is customary for the Smithfield club to have an annual show of fat stock, wherein all the races and breeds of Great Britain are exhibited and compete for prizes. The competition is generalcourse if the main ingredient in the business be-comes scarce or exhausted, there are but two things to be done, viz., either curtail the business land County Association and the Smithfield shows or seek out some new material that will answer held last November, given by Bro. Howard in the the purpose. The last proposition would involve a good deal of research and experiment. We want to find something that shall be full of astring.

We find that the Galloways held high place.

We have no doubt that a careful investigation accompanied with exact experiment would discover such material in abundance among the Buccleigh, and owned by Mr. M Combie of Aberplants, shrubs or trees that grow abundantly deen, Scotland. This same Galloway was also among us. As yet, but little of the kind has awarded the silver cup as "the best of all the been done. A couple of enterprising farmers in the town of China, in this county, some time the town of China, in this county, some time since, were led by their experiments to adopt the common sweet fern, gathered when in full leat and dried, as a very good tanning material. This grows abundantly throughout New England, and is could record the country throughout New England, and a prize for the best in each class, and also a prize for the best in all the class. grows abundantly throughout New England, and a prize for the best in all the classes. In this is easily reproduced. The leather tanned by show the heifer was put second to a Short-horn

tween the two articles have ever been had. We way, describing her, says—"not only is her form have not the least doubt that many other plants or shrubs would be found to make valuable tanning substances. The sweet fern and the sumach are little shrubs, and can be easily propagated heavy to the very hocks; her head is beautiful, are little shrubs, and can be easily propagated and brought to maturity sufficient for this purpose in a few years. Probably the raspberry bush and the hardhack would also work moderate bush and the hardhack would also work moderate well in this business if tried. ly well in this business if tried.

If, however, we could find some plant that would be a raised as easily as oats or other grain, that would be strong in tanning matter, it would be quite an acquisition. The wild geranium or spotted crane's bill grows in some parts of the State, and is full of astringent matter or tannin, but whether it could be very easily cultivated we are not able to say. The common gum or chocolate root grows more or less abundantly in moist woods, and contains quite a strong astringent woods, and contains quite a strong astringent principle, but we know of no experiments made with either of them, with a view of ascertaining with either of them, with a view of ascertaining of the strong astringent with either of them, with a view of ascertaining and the strong astringent that the epicure smack his lips. In proportion to her symmetrical figure elsewhere, her girth forms her wach and an others have the girth of the Short-horn cow a year older was the strong or the scale of the Farmber. I see people in different places are sending in the first the z and others have the first post in the rain of the Scale of the Farmber. I see people in different places are sending in the first post in the stron their value as an aid to the tanner.

We suggest these thing at the present time to those who feel an interest in these things, and Plaster is now an almost indespensable article who are desirous to have the tanning business on the farm, and being a heavy substance, those come up again. Leather is one of the indispensa- who do not live near the mill where it is ground. bles of life, and we should be glad to see the tan- or the depot where it is sold, will find it good neries of Maine flourish as they used to formerly, policy to avail themselves of the facilities which and he who could find some material that could good sledding gives them to haul home their be used to bring this about would be a public year's supply.

## Muscadine Grape Wine.

We have received from Mr. P. Stewart of West Gloucester, some specimens of wine manufactured its the characteristics of being of an excellent by him from the Muscadine grape. The wine is of excellent flavor and purity, and requires only a little age to make it equal to some of the most popular foreign vintages. We much prefer its flavor to the Catawba, and should think that for pastures early in the spring. There are a great family use, for the sick and for communion purposes, it would readily take the place of the stuff fraudulently palmed off upon the public by liquor dealers as the pure imported article. Mr. Stewart thinks that the Muscadine is as easy grown in thinks that the Muscadine is as easy grown in the common cultivation. Their improvement this climate as the currant. He says:

"If my experience of twenty-five years, and an them with some of the fertilizers now in use, such expenditure of over \$4,000 in six years in trying all the varieties of grape, is worth anything, the Muscadine in point of profit and easy cultivation, is ten to one of any other kind. Neither the Isabella. Concord, Catawba, Rebecca nor Delaware ever there is any reasonable prospect of its being bella, Concord, Catawba, Rebecca nor Delaware will ever succeed in this climate for common garden culture, though they all may be called good grapes where they will ripen, but for wine, none of them will vie with the Muscadine, as they have been thoroughly tested at the State Fair, in New York

I am also now engaged trying to produce new and improved varieties of winter wheat, that will of ever having applied it on pastures and grass and improved varieties of which wheat state with the list of September, the 20th, the 1st of October, and the 20th, and shall be able by this to determine which does best, the wheat that comes up before winter, or that which freezes cally speaking, not a grass. It has always apup in the ground, and starts in the spring. Should it be agreeable to the Farmer I may hereafter give of forage plant. Now the white clover is a native the same of these experiments here in the spring of the same of these experiments here in the spring of the same of these experiments here in the same of it the result of some of those experiments, hoping they may prove of value to the farming commutive of our fields, and is withal one of our best

in reference to his experiments.

## Maine Potatoes.

years is again bringing Maine up in "potato dence of great benefit arising from the application line." The sales of this root since the last digging have been something as they used to be in ment to ten acres, and surely this would be a very days of yore, when the rot was unknown among economical mode of increasing the fertility of us, and all we had to do to raise potatoes was to worn-out pastures. sea ports since the last harvest.

The Bangor Courier says that 155,000 bushels may be we have no means of knowing at present. The Bangor Courier says that 155,000 bushels have been shipped from that port alone since September. These were sold at 40 cents per bushel, and therefore the sales amount to \$58,000.

We know however, that plaster forms some portion of the ash of the apple tree and apples, and it is reasonable to infer that a regular supply of

other ports east of them, all ship more or less of comes exhausted, the trees and their fruits would them; but to what amount we have no means of fail. For these reasons we repeat the advice to knowing. We have asserted, and are sure that get up the plaster. the surplus of the potato crop alone will more than pay the increase of the State tax occasioned by the war, and yet there are those who want to shut down the treasury gate, and cut off all State Belfast, for the record of Meteorological Observa-

### Galloway Cattle.

There has been some partial attempts to introduce the Scottish Galloway or hornless cattle into Maine, it being thought that they were well adapted to the climate, being hardy and go d feeders. In England they are considered to be excellent graziers, and to produce the best quality of beef. In Canada West they are increasing in numbers and in repute.

The objection made to them in Maine is that they we should be glad to receive correction by a true statement of the facts in the case. We attribute this decrease of the business to the having used up, in a great degree, the material which our up, in a great degree, wire header hand.

We see a brief sketch of the shows of the Mid-

We find that the Galloways held high place ent matter, and that can be easily and quickly among the lords of the barnyard at those shows. At the Midland county show held at Birming-

What its strength is, as a tanning material, compared with hemlock bark, we do not know.

We are not aware that any comparative tests be-If, however, we could find some plant that the epicure smack his lips. In proportion to her

Our friend Exton, formerly publisher of the Maine Farmer, is now engaged in grinding up a good supply for farmers' use at his mills on Bond Brook in this city. His prices are very reasonable, and the material before being ground exhib-

We have thought that at the present low price can only be brought about by the top-dressing of

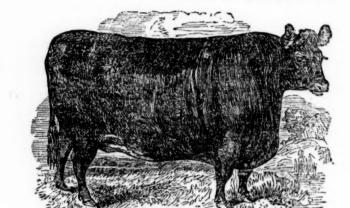
pasturage plants, and if we are right in our posi-We shall be glad to hear from friend Stewart tion as to the effect of plaster upon it, there is hardly a pasture in Maine that would not be benefitted by a liberal application of plaster of Paris to it. Even a couple of hundred pounds to an The absence of the potato rot for the last two acre have in many instances, given strong evi-

roll one into the ground in the spring, and roll It has been thought by some that many of our out twenty or thirty of its children in the fall .- decaying or barren orchards would be highly We wish we could ascertain the exact number of benefitted by a liberal supply of plaster scattered bushels that have already been shipped from our about their roots, and even scattered over their leaves and limbs during a wet season. How this

Portland, Bath, Wiscasset, Belfast, and the it is needed in the soil of an orchard, and if it be-

## Meteorological.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. E. Brackett, of



Meteorological.

254455 Second 225455

8 × 100 × 10

1.22.350 31-4-10400N 21-1-10 8

Scrubbing and Washing Trees.

Diseased Eye.

Yours truly, EDITOR L. C. AGRICOLTURIST.

Montreal, Jan. 9, 1862.

deg.

July Feb.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Farmer Hardy.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1862.

Farmer Hardy is meditating upon the present condition of the country as he sits by his Winter fire, after the day's work is done. You see the blaze of his hickory wood, the lamp upon his table, the pile of agricultural books and papers, the pen and ink-stand, and the cat purring and dozing at his feet. Like a sensible man, he does not keep dogs-does not believe in them-but believes in sheep. You see he looks amazingly comfortable, though a snow storm is raging without. What does he care. He is planing the campaign for next season. You see farmer Hardy is a middle aged man, and has a good deal of experience in cultivating the soil. He has a good nany proverbs at his tongue's end, and you cannot talk with him five minutes without hearing some of these pithy sayings. One of these is, "Take time by the forelock." He is doing that now, and making all his arrangements for the whole year. He has learned that he can raise better crops; and make money faster, by laying out his work beforehand. He finds that his brain work by lamp light pays well in connection with the work of the muscles in the cornfield, or in the meadow. He has a map of his farm, with every fence, gate-way, pond-hole, muck swamp, orch-ard, and woodland laid down. He knows the enemies he has to contend with—rocks, water, brush, weeds, vermin, and how to marshal his forces, so as to overcome them. He is getting his guns and ammunition ready, and drilling his forces for the great struggle next spring, and summer. This planning decides between profit and loss, defeat and victory, in the year's opera-

He has no fields that are growing poorer, and running out. He enlarges his plans a little every year, and finds that the soil honors all drafts that he makes upon it. Another of his pithy sayings is, more manure," and you will find he has planned to make his hundreds of leads this year. never out of a job, and have no time to learn had habits at the store or tavern. There is no diffi-

the pigs, and the second on the sow. I sold all the pigs of both of litters, except one of the first, for \$42,50. The one I kept I fattened, and last week killed it, and it weighed 350 pounds. The acres for field beets and carrots. Cattle do much acres for field beets and carrots.

fat and lard together weighed 36 pounds. So you see my hog enterprise was very good; besides all that, I've got the old brute left to perform another such service next year. The pig which I killed was eight months and ten days old.

The pig which I killed the pudding is in the cating," and point to his cattle as standing arguments in favor of root culwas eight months and ten days old.
Yours, &c.,

Bowdoinham, Dec. 30, 1861.
P. S. "A Subscriber" describes a big pig raised by Mr. David Riley of South Bridgton, weighing 487 pounds when dressed. That same subscriber would confer a great favor on a reader subscriber to tell us how he fed that pig to

of the Farmer to tell us how he fed that pig to has now several miles of tiles and stone drains make him grow so big.

J. W. earning money for him under ground. He finds MESSRS. EDITORS :- Although I cannot report nothing like them to rout the enemy, water, and to make manure tell. His winter grain is not

to make manure tell. His winter grain is not slaughtered by me, a few weeks since. One nineteen months and twenty days, weighed 440 lbs., and one twenty-one months weighed 623 lbs.

Judging from the number of big pigs reported this season, I think the people of Maine are pretty well supplied with pork.

Respectfully yours, N. R. Huston.

Lincoln Centre, Jan. 9, 1862. A Vermont subscriber sends us the following:

"I see by the Farmer that the good farmers of He bas improved breeds of cattle, cows, sheep Maine have raised some bouncers for hogs. I and oxen, pigs and poultry. He takes prizes at slaughtered one on the 12th of December last the fairs, and feels comfortable.

that weighed when dressed, 648 pounds, and had 200 pounds tried lard. He was seven feet two inches in length. I also siaughtered a cow on the same day that gave milk through the summer, that weighed 909 pounds. She had 117 pounds of rough tallow, and 165 pounds of tried tallow. knows just how he stands with the world, and how much he adds to his capital every year. He is not scared by gloomy prospects in the future, poor crops, winter-kill cattle disease, or heavy Mr. David Dolloff of this town killed a hog taxes for the war. He knows that he makes his last week, eighteen months old which, without any extra feeding, weighed when dressed, 571 campaigning pay against rocks, weeds, water, brush, and other foes, and has no doubt that Uncle Sam is smart enough to vanquish all his enemies, and gain money and muscle by exercise.

## Carrots--- Feeding to Horses

The Germantown Telegraph thinks early win-ter the best time for scraping and washing the Carrots should never be used in place of grain, runks of trees.

It is well known to all observing fruit growers

but only as a substitute for a portion of grain.

The value of the carrot does not consist altogeththat the loose bark of trees is the winter quarters of myriads of insects, where they securely remain until the ensuing spring, when the warm genial weather warrants them to quit their cosy oats and three quarts of carrots, will do as well some and begin their destructive manner and begin their destructions and their destructions are also as a solution of the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and their destructions are also as a solution of the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and the carrot does not consist altogethr in its nutritive properties, but rather in its of myring and mes and begin their destructive operations for as if fed on six quarts of oats without carrots; e season. We have found a narrow saw, rather when fed on oats alone he voids them in part in the season. We have found a narrow saw, rather ine toothed, to be an excellent tool in rasping off the superfluous bark. It accomplishes it more the superfluous bark are not discernable, the quantity of starch these are not discernable, the quantity of starch the superfluous bark. the superfluous bark. It accomplishes it more uniformly than a hoe, trowel, or other scraper; a trowel, or a short handled hoe, however, is very good, when the other may not be possessed. Alter the bark is removed, the trunks should be carrots form part of his food, then the oats, inwashed thoroughly with a preparation of whale-bil soap and water, say in the proportion of a pound of the soap to four gallons of water. It is motion of the intestines cannot operate upon pound of the soap to four gallons of water. It can be applied to large trees with a hickory broom or a stiff whitewash brush, and to small trees, especially dwarfs, with the hand scrubbrush. Sickly trees, which can at this season be easily detected by being covered with a species of fungi, or perhaps more properly a peculiar insectiverous deposit, should be scrubbed so as to completely remove this. The mixture will of itself benefit the tree; while the removal from the stem of all extraneous and injurious substances, will give new health and vigor the ensuing eason in some instances to a surprising extent. When whale-oil soap is not obtainable, ley may be used, but it should not be very strong.

Tick motion of the intestines cannot operate upon them, will be gelatinized by the pectic acid of the carrot causing their entire digestion and more perfect appropriation; and thus three quarts of oats with carrots, will make more horse feed than six small amount of nutritive matter in the carrot itself, goes to the credit of the account. Horses while being fed on carrots have always a silky cost and a soft skin. They are never troubled with heaves; indeed, their general health is materially improved by the use of carrots. When fed to milch cows as part of their food, they increase the flow of milk and give to the butter a superior flavor.

Animals not accustomed to the use of carrots. Animals not accustomed to the use of carrots,

The editor of the L. C. Agriculturist writes us in regard to Mr. Carver's ox, as follows:

Mr. Editor:—In answer to the query of H. G. Carver, about a sore eye of an ox, I would resommend the use of Calomel powder blown on the type by means of a quill Once a day will remove ull inflammation after three or four applications:

Yours truly, Editor L. C. Agriculturist.

Montreal, Jan. 9, 1862.

Animals not accustomed to the use of carrots, sometimes refuse them if washed or cut. In such cases they may be fed to them a few times unwashed, then partially washed, and then thoroughly washed, and afterwards cut up and mixed with their food. We are in favor of pulping carrots and all other roots, before feeding them; with such practice there is no danger of colic, with by the bye, seldom occurs with carrots, although frequently caused by the use of other roots, particularly when not pulped.—Werking Farmer.

### Thorough Farming.

The time-honored maxim, that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," true in almost everything, is especially true of farming. In any department of industry extra care in doing a thing s always repaid—but in farming, this extra pains nearly the same expense in each case, for plowing, seed, sowing, or planting, and the same interest on value of the land, and wear and tear of machinery. All these expenses here to be been part of Waldo, to take the Chair until a on value of the land, and wear and tear of machinery. All these expenses have to be borne, even to produce a small crop. Now, then, when the farmer has done so much, let him remember that every particle of manure applied, and every extra attention given to the crops, especially hoed crops, adds directly to the product, and consequently to the profits. In fact, you are constrained by all that you have already done, to do still more, in order to receive the benefit of it.—

If you have plowed thoroughly, you ought cer-If you have plowed thoroughly, you ought certainly to manure liberally, and tend carefully, so as to get the greatest possible benefit of the plowing, seed sown, and labor of sowing it. Every step renders it more and more necessary that everything should be done well; for there is more and more at stake. In harvesting, especially, everything should be done well; for there is more and more at stake. In harvesting, especially, you need to be prompt and thorough. Often, indeed, a great part of the trouble and expense bestowed during a whole season, is lost for want of a little thoroughness at the last. We have seen hundreds of bushels of potatoes wasted, merely by digging them a week after instead of a week before the general infragrant in the great part of the cause which had assembled them together.

Upon balloting for Vice President, the Committee reported 11 votes, all of which were thrown for Samuel Wassov of Hancock, and he was declared duly elected.

S. L. Goodale, the former Secretary, was unanimoustic to the group of the great part of the cause which had assembled them together. fore the general "freeze up;" and it cost more to dig the few that were left in good order, from the wet and mud, than it would to have secured the whole crop in good order, earlier in the season. We have seen fields of corn, half destroyed by be.

The Board then made choice of E. B. STACKPOLE of Kenduskess, for Messenger.

The Rules and Orders of last year were adopted for the ing left out in the fields most of the winter, and government of the Board.

yet costing nearly as much to secure the half Messrs. Wasson, Martin, and Haines, were appointed which the mice and weather had not destroyed, as to have secured to the whole crop in the barn or crib. And so of many other crops. It never or crib. And so of many other crops. It never at the constant of the Board, and for discussion.

Mr. Goodale in a few remarks, spoke of the labors of costs more, and generally less, to harvest a crop at the right time, than it does after.

good fence it would not keep in your cattle after they have become so enterprising from their sum-assigned to each, as reported by the Committee on Cremer's experience.

The same in regard to noxious weeds. The best way is, by all means, to have no half-way work, but to thoroughly destroy them in one For instance, as much labor is often expended on Canada thistles in three years, merely to keep them from spreading, and not half doing that, as, if well applied, would, in one year, de-stroy them root and branch, and obviate further trouble with them. Really, the cheapest plan would be for the people of a whole State to unite on some one year to thoroughly exterminate this and other pests; and if more came up in succeeding years, from seeds dormant in the ground, could easily be got rid of. But we reckon it wont be done, just yet, at least.

The above views are so self-evidently true, that s a wonder that all are not more thorough in their farming. (We wonder that we ourselves are not, when we see the beauty of it so clearly!) But then, it requires an immense amount of la-bor. There are so many things to be seen to, that if a man resolves to pursue an improved course of farming, it seems as if nature, and everything else, was conspiring to trip him up at some point: If he begins to underdrain, the first thing he knows his fences are rotting down and thing he knows his fences are rotting down and the cattle are in the corn-field. When he stops to make fence, besides not getting his ditching done, the weeus get the start of him. The thistles get into blow, or at least are spreading vigorously at the root. The daisy gets into his meadow and the charlock into his oats; and when he stops to attend to these, as he should, whatever the stops to attend to these, as he should, whatever the stops to attend to these, as he should, whatever the stops to attend to these the stops to attend to stop the stops to attend to stops to attend to stop the stops to attend to stop the stops to attend to stop the stop stop to stop the stop that the stop the st else he may leave undone, the chances are that his potatoes don't get hoed that year, besides a multitude of other things which claim his attention, but which he has to neglect. Altogether too many farmers are almost beginning to despair of the possibility or practicability of being thor-ough in more than one or two points at once. At any rate it is pretty certain that most who try to be thorough are so only in streaks—which we must say is apt to give their farms a rather streaked appearance, besides making the farmer feel rather streaked withal! But even this is

better than being slovenly throughout. The trouble is, most farmers try to get through the season with too little help. Hardly any expend nearly as much labor upon their land as they should, even for immediate profit. The increased value of large crops, instead of small ones, will pay for a good deal of manure and labor, beside leaving the land in so much better orders for feture service. In regard to noxious der for future service. In regard to noxious weeds, the higher market value of a clean farm will pay for a good deal of care in keeping them out; as we remarked at first, large as the ex-pense of thorough tillage may seem in the aggre-gate of the whole farm, the additional expense over

### Officers of Agricultural and Horticul- Mn. Wasson read a Report on "Sheep Husbandry and tural Societies.

### Maine Board of Agriculture.

Reported for the Maine Farmer. Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15. always produces a much greater proportionate benefit. It requires a good deal of expense to produce even a poor crop. There is the same or Room 24, State House, in this city, at ten o'clock A. M.,

The Board then made choice of E. B. STACKPOLE of

at the right time, than it does after.

So, too, in regard to fences. The most miscrable fence we ever saw, which was really no fence at all, generally had three-fourths enough rails, and sometimes enough, if well laid up, to make an excellent fence. With a long heap of rails, twisted and misplaced every way, to serve as a force around a bit a new pay except speed. fence around a lot, a man may easily spend more time in one season in running to turn out the pigs or the cattle, and patching up the holes or putting on one more rail on the lowest places, than would be required to take the fence down from one end to the other, and lay it up in a substandard for the printer's hands, he took occasion to say one end to the other, and lay it up in a substantial manner and stake and wire it. But if you pursue the "make do" system, you will have the cattle breaking the rails, destroying fifteen or twenty dollars' worth of crops, and perhaps injuring themselves; and in the fall you will have a
poorer fence than in the spring, with a pretty
fair certainty that if you were now to make a
good force it would not keep in your cettle offer.

dentials, is as follows: TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1863. Waldoboro'.
E. Winthrop.
W. Danville.
Foxcroft.
ontville Centre. Members. JOHN CURRIER, DAVID CARGILL, ROBERT MARTIN. TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1864. 8. F. PERLEY, GEO. A. ROGERS, ELLIS FISH, FARNUM JEWETT, S. L. GOODALE, TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1865. LYMAN LEE, W. R. WATERMAN,

In order to give the various Committees time to make up their Reports, and to perfect arrangements for the more complete and rapid despatch of business, the Board adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the President. The proceedings of

MR. WASSON, of the Business Committee, reported a list of Topics for discussion, together with the several 1-Our Agricultural Societies: what have they a plished, and what claims do they present for aid from

the State in the existing condition of the country? Messrs. Perley, Wasson, Chamberlain, Weston, Mar--Ought the farmers of Maine to modify the character

of their efforts, in view of the present state and condition of the country? Messrs. Fish, Goodale, and Wa-3-Agricultural Education: how shall it best be pro-

moted? Messrs. Weston, Martin, and Currier. 4-Maple Sugar: its importance and method of manufac 5-Flax Culture as a substitute for Cotton. Messrs Lee,

Waterman. 9-Culture of Buckwheat. Messrs. Chamberlain, Rogers, and Hains.

The Board having, at the last session, passed resolves making it a duty for each member to prepare essays upordinary cultivation is proportionably but a small part of the whole.—Rural New Yorker.

Wool Growing," with suggestions upon legislative action for encouraging the same. PISCATAQUIS CENTRAL SOCIETY. At a meeting Culture;" Mr. Fism on the "Culture of Turnips;" and

eight inches deep, and on the 20th of May sowed it to buckwheat. When it was in full blossom, the field was rolled and afterwards plowed. It was sown again to ouckwheat, near the last of August. The next spring t was planted to Chenango potatoes, with the applicaion of a small amount of plaster to each bill; the yield poing 75 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre. Since then it has produced over one ton of good hay to the acre; the land having had but one dressing of manure, other than the buckwheat, for thirty-two years .-Previous to the plowing in of these two crops, it did not produce 500 lbs. of hay per acre. It now produces as much hay as land side by side upon which twenty-five loads of manure to the acre has been applied.

NO. 6.

The Topic was then laid on the table for further discussion hereafter. MR. Wasson reported the following Topics for discusion at informal meetings: Value of Poultry Manure;

Best Method of curing Hay; Are Crows a friend or an nemy to the Farmer? The following communication upon Underdraining,

from Horace Brown of Penobecot county, was read by Mr. Goodale, after which the Board adjourned.

In the fall of A. D. 1858, I first commenced the operation of underdraining. I had a small field of four and a quarter acres which was very wet. This field I mowed until it was so exhausted that it would not produce hay longer, and being of a rough and uneven surface, I came to the conclusion to plow it up and smooth it, came to the conclusion to plow it up and smooth it, which I did, sowing it late two years in succession with oats and buckwheat, and seeding it down to grass without any manure. It produced grass tolerably well again for a few years, but it soon "run out," as farmers sometimes say, and I was puzzled to know what to do with it. I could not hoe it, and could not conveniently get any manure on it. At length I thought I would try the experiment of underdraining. This land lays in a gentle slope to the south, with a large body of land to the north and above it, so that a heavy rain would be a long manure on it. At length I thought I would try the experiment of underdraining. This land lays in a gentle slope to the south, with a large body of land to the north and above it, so that a heavy rain would be a long time in draining down over it, as the pan or subsoil is almost impervious to water. Accordingly, in 1858, I commenced the operation by cutting a main ditch down through it, three feet or more deep and two feet wide at the bottom. I laid a row of stones upon each side of the drain, of sufficient distance apart to discharge the water, and then covering them with a tier of larger ones, and after placing in small ones at each end of these so as to prevent them from moving endwise and falling into the pipe, I filled in with small stones thrown in promisouously until within about fifteen inches of the surface, then covering them with a coat of swale grass, cut in the pasture, or boughs, I returned the earth with an oxscraper. Then I put in side drains from each side of the field to the main ditch, "herring-bone fashion," (as the old saying is.) so us to catch all the water that might dow on to it from the land above. I then broke it, plowing very deep the first days of October. The next apring, although it had been the wettest part of my field formerly, I found it to be about the dryest. I sowed it with outs at the rate of four bushels to the scre, and raised at the rate of fifty bushels to the scre, and raised at the rate of fifty bushels to the scre, and raised at the rate of five cords of manure to the acre, and plowing it in. The next spring I planted about half of it with potatoes, and raised 300 bushels to the acre, and plowing it in. The next spring I planted about half of it with potatoes, and raised 300 bushels to the acre, and plowing it in. The next spring I planted about half of it with potatoes, and raised 300 bushels to the acre, and plowing it in. The next spring I planted about half of it with potatoes, and raised 300 bushels to the acre, and plowing it in. The next spring I planted about

ground. I told them it never had any on it. They asked me what made the oats grow so. I told them I did not know. I had underdrained it, and that was nil I knew about it.

In the fail of 1859, I put down about 100 rods, mostly

in small swales and wet places, so as to connect my dry lands together, and thereby obviate the difficulty and inconvenience of driving into or through them in plowing and carting, and they have proved very effectual.—Since then I have laid down upwards of 70 rods more, making in all 232 rods. This is all laid with stones,

Since then I have laid down upwards of 10 roles more, making in all 232 rods. This is all laid with stones, and all piped.

As regards the expense, (which is a very important consideration,) it must vary, depending very much upon the size of the drain, and the distance the stones have to be moved. In regard to the cost of digging, mine has been uniformly the same in all ditches of the same dimensions. After plowing twice, I have always had to "paddy" the rest out with the pick and spade. A part of mine has been made at a cost of 62½ cents per rod, some at 70 cents, and a part has cost me over one dollar. This last picce I speak of, of a dollar or over, is intended to apply to a piece of forty rods, which I built this fall, where the excavation was from 3½ to 4 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, in order to make a market for a large quantity of very heavy stones in the middle of my field, which I had no other use for. But on an average, as near as I have been able to make an estimate, with the exception of the piece last named, it cost me 75 cents per rod, including the expense of moving the stones, which I must necessarily as-ume, providing I did not use them for drains, which would be proper to deduct from the expense of the drain.

Now for the items of expense—

Thirty-five cents per rod digging the trench three feet deep and eighteen in, wide at the

Thirty-five cents per rod digging the trench three feet deep and eighteen in. wide at the bottom,

Fifteen cents per rod for moving the stones to the spot, Fifteen cents per rod for placing them in drain, Four cents per rod for covering with inverted sod, boughs, swale grass or straw, Four cents per rod for returning earth with ox

Total, ...,75
Deduct from this fifteen cents per rod for moving stones, which we must necessarily incur provided they were not used for drains, reduces the cost to sixty cents per rod. This estimate is made upon the principle of allowing one dollar per day for men, and seventy-five cents per day for oxen, board included. To keep the expense within the limits of this estimate, we can't expect to play much while in the field.

Here allow me to make one suggestion to new beginners. When commencing the drain, throw the top earth, or soil off far enough to allow the pan or subsoil to drop between it and the drain. My reasons for this are very obvious.

between it and the drain. My reasons for this are very obvious.

Firstly, The earth upon the surface can be thrown a distance with greater case than when you stand at the bottom of the drain.

Secondly, By so doing, in returning the earth with the scraper, the subsoil is first moved into the drain, leaving the soil or most valuable part upon the surface.

The great question with all economical, practical farmers, when contemplating any new enterprise is, will it pay, and how soon? With my limited experience, I have arrived at the conclusion that in common ordinary cases it will pay in convenience and profit in about four years. This I think will answer tolerable well. I laid the first underdrain that was ever laid in this section, in 1838; since then several of my neighbors have commenced and I believe with very satisfactory results.

It is asymed by some that underdraining is beneficial

Wool Growing," with suggestions upon legislative action, the following of the Piscutaguis Contral Agricultural and Hogoliters were chosen for the neuroing year. "Mr. Fiss on the "Outare of Turnips;" and fine the neuroing year. "Mr. Fiss on the "Outare of Turnips;" and fine the neuroing year. "At a meeting of the Piscutaguis Contral Agricultural and Hogoliters were chosen for the neuroing year. "Expression, protection, and the production of the second reading to-morrow morning.

Ephraim Flint, Dover, President; A. M. Robinson, Divert, Vice President; Lyman Lee, Excapett, Carton, Control, Andrew J. Chase, Atkinson, Trustees.

Lyman Lee, Exq., of Foxcroft, was chosen a member of the Board of Agriculture.

WEST PENORSON SOCIETY. E. P. Crane, Kendukeag, Provident; Noah Barker, Corinha, A. M. Brugg, Charleston, B. W. Towle, Exter, Vice President; T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag, Robinson, Prosident, S. M. Barker, Corinha, T. Turstees, Jacob Lovelyst, Corinth, Agent and Librarian.

M. E. Rice Stesson, Sylvester Eddy, Corinth, Turstee and the production of the Stesson, Sylvester Eddy, Corinth, Turstee, Jacob Lovelyst, Corinth, Agent and Librarian.

Bancon Hontricultural Society T. The following resolution of the Stesson, Sylvester Eddy, Corinth, Turstee and the stesson of the Stesson, Sylvester Eddy, Corinth, Turstee of Jacob Lovelyst, Corinth, Agent and Librarian.

Bancon Hontricultural Society T. The following resolution of the Stesson Sylvester Eddy, Corinth, Lyman Lee, Stesson, Sylvester Eddy, Corinth, Corintees, John E. Godfrey, Mr. Benj, Planmer, Mrs. W. Paine, President; Sam'l H. Dale, Fred C. Low, J. W. Paine, President; Sam'l H. Dale, Fred C. Low, J. W. Committee on Library; J. C. Stevens, E. Low, J. W. Committee on Library; J. C. Stevens, E. Low, J. W. M. Committee on Library; J. C. Stevens, E. Low, J. W. M. Committee on Library; J. C. Stevens, E. Low, J. W. M. L. Resolve and the

SECRETARY STANTON ENTERS UPON

HIS DUTIES.

Reported Evacuation of Manassas.

CINCINNATI, 20th. There was a battle at Som-

this morning received official intelligence of the

cretary Seward to the Russlan Govern

both sides.

from Tennessee.

The Re

NEW YORK, Ja

drawing too muc Battle at Preste WASHINGTON, has received into firms the report is now fleeing in a large amount

prisoners.

Another dispate
Buel, dated Pres
left Pointsville Th and engaged Mars three cannon pot them until dark, positions. This use on the field. The than 60. We too of stores. The en and fled precipitat Our loss is two k Omeial LOUISVILLE, Ja documents have j

Capt. J. B. Fry place yesterday wi Kentucky regimen cavalry. On hear rebel army left thand fled. I sent Geanies Creek, the rebel cavalry, wounding a con whole army is fly

abandoned and stores. We have loss is two killed parsuit to-morrov (Signed) J. A. · Capt. J. B. Fry on Toursday noon the enemy's pickel The men slept on t

terday morning w of the enemy at command of Mars out-posts began a till dark, having men from Pointsy all his positions. his dead and all we found 27 of his cannot be less the oners, 10 horses, tately in the nig river and am now loss is two killed (Signed)

> Movement CAIRO, Ill., Jan. Louis and Tyler in river to-day. The river to-day. rebel camp. To three or four guns our boats. The e ed batteries on the Generals Grant : disputch to the Jos. CAIRO, Jan. 15. ed on board the ste an I took the field

Dispatches had column, under Ge the march and wil nig! t. Camp Be that the rebels mu Gen. Grant revi Second Division that he should ma morning. The greatest

The Last of the FORTRESS MONI Trucks, with the Col. Satterly, wit Burnside's expedi More Fede The regular Th

to Crancy Island The boat brought oners: Capt. Bo the R. I. Brigade ment : Capt. A. a private. One hundred as posted here to-mo North.

Interesting fro The gunboat R

morning from G. Ship Island 31st, Royal 12th.

The gunboat S W teh le't Ship The result was I and was leaving ing with three The schooner by the Rhode Is Isabel for Frankl per, lead and wo

sent to Ship Islan The rebel batte edly fired at our ed on the rebel st The rebel batteri ned till evening, The rebel guns shells burst insid wounded, however large breach in h our firing set W tion continued al burning on the ev

> Expedtion nga tion toward Sava ress. Reconnoite bstructions from the Savannah rive land force would Warsaw Inlet wo the expedition The railway is

Sr. Louis, Jan.

Board met at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to or der by the President. Minutes of yesterday read and On motion of Mn. MARTIN, the President appoint Messrs. Martin, Waterman and Hains, a Committee of A resolution of last year making it necessary for each member to "make some experiment in agriculture of horticulture, and report at the next session," was taken

Mr. Pentey, presented an account of experimen showing the cost of producing veal, from which it was adduced that in one case the amount with a calf at forty days old, stood thus : Labor of tending calf, dressing, marketing, &c., \$7 Credit of calf: veal, hide, &c.,

the Pay-Roll.

Relance of cost above proceeds, And in another experiment, made at a time later in the scason, and when veal was worth less per pound, the account stood as follows: Labor of raising calf at forty days old, Credit: veal and hide,

Balance above proceeds, Ms. Penney, also presented the results of two other experiments, of which the following is a condensed report. The first of these was upon the "Comparative value of Peruvian Guano and Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime upon Turnips." The experiment was made upon a gravelly loam, nearly level, and which had been in beets, carrots and turnips three years. No difference in treatment except in the application of fertilizers. Experiment made upon 67 square rods, but the estimation

1st. One acre dressed with 555 lbss Coe's Super Pho phate at 21 cts. per pound, produced 835 pounds turnipe at a cost of 1 4-7 cts. per bushel.

2d. One acre dressed with 733 lbs. Guano at 3 tets per 1b., produced 826 lbs. turnips at a cost of 3 1-10 cts. per bushel.

The Guano gave a heavy growth of tops, and a good erop of bulbs of large size. The Super Phosphate pro duced less tops with a larger yield of very fair roots. MR. PERLEY's third experiment were two upon the advantages and disadvantages of good and poor propor tions of the soil in growing roots. The crop grown was turnips. The soil of the first was a gravelly loam. The result made is drawn for one acre, although the experi ment was upon ground of less space. The first was made upon ground which had been in roots for three year preceding, and had been moderately dressed each year It was well worked to the depth of ten inches. May 21st it was plowed twice, and sown to sugar beets. The seed failing, it was twice cultivated and sown with car rots. These failing it was sown to strap-leaf turnips July 11th. The whole cost of plowing, cultivating, manure, &c., was \$81.75; with a produce of 830 bushels pe acre, at a cost per bushel of 9 8-10 cts.

The second lot of land was inverted green sward, from an old worn out grass field, well turned and thoroughly cultivated. Whole cost of manure, seed, labor, &c., \$84.96, yielding 408 bushels of turnips to the acre, at a cost per bushel of 21 cents.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN presented the result of an experment in producing "corn fodder," of which we give a

Planted western flat corn in drills nearly three fee apart. The ground was lightly drossed with stable manure, spread upon the surface. Used Coe's Super Phosphate in the drills at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre. Corn planted May 30th. Rows 22 yards long, two of them having the Phosphate, one having a half bushel of granste, burned and broken, the other row having no manure Result as follows: Row with phosphate,

Average of the product of rows with Phosphate, and the excess over the row with no manure, shows a result of seven tons, in green fodder per acre, for the use of 200 lbs. of Super Phosphate. MR. CHAMBERLAIN placed but little reliance upon one

no manure,

trial of any fertilizer; as in his experiment the amount of fodder in a row 22 yards long, was 29 lbs. more, manured with granite, than that row on one side without manure, and 36 lbs. less then a row on the other side efit to the crop, by the application of 100 bus, of granite to the acre was a produce of 5,800 lbs. of green fodder. granite, burned and broken, to the consistency of coarse sand, as follows: Row with no manure in hill,

Mr. WESTON of Penobscot, read a lengthy and elabcrate report upon the diseases of vegetation. It elicited some remarks and was laid upon the table for future

consideration.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18. Met at the hour to which adjournment was made. The Mn. Jewerr gave the Board the results of an experiment made by him upon three and three-quarters acres

of green sward, which was nearly run out. The experiment was made in order to get the land in a state to produce grass without the aid of manure. The estimated cost of breaking the land, harrowing, seeding, threshing, Ac., was stated by him to be \$16 50. The land was sowed to oats, producing 1674 bushels, which at 35 cents per bushel, would be \$58 62, the value of the straw beng set down at \$15-giving a balance in favor of the land of \$27 08. It was seeded with 15 bushels of clever chaff and I peck of herdsgrass per acre. The oats pro duced a heavy growth of straw, were not infested with lice, and weighed 32 lbs. per bushel. He regarded it as a matter yet to be decided, as to what product in grass the field would yield.

MR. Wasson offered some lengthy remarks in regard to the statements of a member of the House of Repre sentatives, which appeared in Friday's Thrice Weekly Journal. The statements he wished to correct, referred to the estimated cost of the Board of Agriculture, which was stated to be for the years 1856 to 1860, inclusive, \$30,169; the average annual expenses \$6,038; and the yearly cost of the County Agricultural Societies and the Board of Agriculture, \$10,736. These were far from the facts. The truth of the matter, and the actual cost of them is as follows:- Board of Agriculture, including salary of Secretary for 1861, is not \$6,088, but \$1,627a difference in favor of the Board of \$4.411.

Mr. Wasson spoke further upon the matter, but as the above comprises the actual statement of the cost to the State of the Board, a full report of his conclusions is not

MR. WESTON of Penobscot, spoke substantially as follows:-It especially, in my opinion, becomes a grave and deliberative body like the Legislature not to be rash ard precipitate in acting upon a subject of such great importance. They ought certainly to be careful to obcorrect statistics, to start from correct premises They ought not only to consider the expenditures which have been made to foster the interests of Agriculture. but the very beneficial results which have accrued from those expenditures; results so advantageous to the whole community that they are known and read of all men. Thus having given the whole subject a fair consideration, having weighed all the arguments in favor of continuing the appropriations for agricultural purposes, and all those which would seem to justify their suspension under existing circumstances, a just and equitable deci ion may be made which may be proper and satisfactory to all who are interested. But from an acquaintan with the gentleman who introduced the subject of re trenchment in the House of Representatives, I have that confidence in him to believe he made no wilful misrepresentation; that when convinced of his error he will be ready and desirous to rectify any mistakes and make the

amende hmrrable. MR. GOODALE had read the remarks referred to as re ported in the Journal, and saw nothing objectionable in their tone. He understood the gentleman to be a lawyer by profession, and probably was not acquainted with the workings and results of agricultural organizations. country first, and everything else afterwards. The life is more than meat, or bread, or hay or cotten. If the ship be sinking, out with the cargo; and if choice can be made, throw over the poorest first. But he saw no signs hindrances to working her put out of the way, and all hands hard at work, and not despairing, but hopeful.— He believed that knocking a hole in the ship's bottom, such as a blow at agriculture would make, would not resented as obtained from official sources, and yet he believed the amount set down as the expenses of the Board of Agriculture, includes sams not properly chargedrawn, that the average expenses for the past five or six

including pay and mileage of members, and the salary should tell this in order to deserve the appellation of a and expenses of the Secretary, is less than two thousand good farmer. dollars per annum. The printing of the Secretary's Re- MR. PERLEY was glad criticism had been directed to

port is a matter wholly under the control of the Legis-lature, and in answer to the calls of their constituents opinions of the members might be obtained. He exthey had repeatedly increased the number issued. As plained various statements, and qualified some expres-Secretary, he had endeavored to reduce the cost by a sions, but which did not materially change the tone of closer and closer winnowing and sifting of the returns to the report. He would be understood as saying that his office, and by condensing what he had to offer as his good farming is that which at the close of the year leaves own conclusions. The volume has been reduced in size the estate in a better condition than at the commence every year since 1857, and the one for the present would ment, and not necessarily that the farmer have more not exceed in size the last, although comprising the Reports of the Scientific Survey. He had no doubt what. ever that the gentleman needed but to be fully advised of all the facts pertaining to the subject, to do the farm- and yet he would so modify the language of it, that it ers of Maine ample justice, and they certainly ask noth- would be easier to tell who was the good farmer. It

Chace, Jr., a copy of his new Business Directory of on it. If a farmer goes on to a farm, works upon it ten Maine, for which thanks were passed, and the Secretary years, and pockets the money derived from crops, stock, ordered to convey the same to Mr. Chace.

count of the labor attending their culture. He thought vote for its acceptance. he could produce \$50 worth of turnips from a lot of land upon which he could only grow \$25 worth of carrots, and at one half the cost.

MR. PERLEY introduced the following resolution:

of wintering stock. Mr. Wasson inquired, whether, if he had but one acre for roots, which of the three kinds-Carrots, Mangolds

Mn. GOODALE said it was not expected for the Board to recommend a certain kind of root, but roots in general. In York county, carrots were more extensively grow than any other kind. Upon light soil they would succeed better than the mangolds, as the latter did best upon a hard soil; although mangolds could be raised cheaper than carrots. In other sections turnips would grow best on account of differences in soil. &c. It was an error that farmers were guilty of, in feeding mangolds too early in the season, they should not be fed un til after January. He spoke of the sweet German turnip as being a very valuable variety; and, in compar- County. ison with other turnips, as a marrow squash to pump-

MR. MARTIN asked why carrots were not good feed for some horses. Although he believed that nine out of ten horses were benefited by a use of them, yet some horses

MR. GOODALE, in reply to the above, spoke at some per day to an animal. He thought there was no danger of farmers growing too many roots.

er condition with, than without them.

found injurious to horses, as extreme instances. He poorer in the spring than they were the fall before. He and exigencies of the times. proferred to have different kinds of roots for feeding, as But, gentlemen, and dear servants of we having Phosphate in the drill. He considered the ben- a variety was what was most wanted. Would have flat

He thought one reason why mangelds succeeded so much of expenditures, which he will gladly and will-

olution, making it to also include the recommendation of fare. mangolds and turnips, and after some discussion, in which most of the members took a part, the resolve was patriotism, nor of your earnest desire to do good

Resolved, That the Board of Agriculture reco

MR. CARGILL, from Committee on Elections, made report, which, on motion of MR. FISH, was accepted. Adjourned to 21 P. M.

cock, occupied the Chair.

The following topic was assigned for discussion in in- best fruits. formal meeting on Monday evening next: "Diseased vegetation and a remedy." For discussion at informal chance there for "retrenchment and reform?" meeting on Tuesday evening, "Flax culture."

On motion of MR. MARTIN, and in order to give mor time to the various committees who are to present reble and practical mode of saving to the State full ports upon the published list of topics, voted to adjourn to 10 o'clock on Monday next, Jan. 20th.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.

over until tomorrow for a second reading.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN mentioned the instance of an apprevent too heavy a State tax. If you and the ple-tree upon his farm, which stood near where a well Executive departments will act thus generously, was dug, and the tap-root of the tree was found at a disthere will be a saving of about \$200 per day.

foot in diameter, to extend to the depth of thirty feet. sum total of the allowance which you are anx-Grape-vines, of from five to six inches of top growth, lous to cut off and save to the State. Following had produced a growth of roots five feet in length, or this up until the seventy-five days shall have

MR. Jewerr said that sixteen years ago, one side of trees had the appearance of dying; in fact, one side of fund intact, which you now seem in the plenifund intact, of wood ashes and covered them up, and the tree was tude of your patriotic devotion to the best inter-

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Report on Farm Ac- the children and leave them in ignorance, lest counts, with the accompanying resolution, was read a they should be surfeited with knowledge, and second time. After its reading, a discussion upon vari- their parents taxed too heavily. A word to the ous statements made in the report was entered into by wise, was thought in old times to be sufficient

port, upon which he spoke at some length. That passage in the report which stated that "not one farmer in a hundred could tell with exactness the cost of erops, and which are paying ones," &c., be thought

cently reduced nearly one-half; and at the suggestion of the Board itself, the mileage was reduced four-tenths.

The whole annual expenses of the Board of Agriculture, tain crops, and he thought it not necessary that a farmer

MR. MARTIN did not object to the report in the main his opinion, it was he who makes a portion of the earth The Chairman presented to the Board, in behalf of J. upon which he lives, the better for his having lived upand all this time is returning nothing to the farm, can On motion of Ma. Wasson, Mr. Chamberlain's Report he be called a good farmer, even if he keeps his accounts on Carrot Culture was read a second time and afterwards in the most correct manner, and to the last cent? Is it not the good farmers who pay our wer taxes from a sur-MR. Wasson said that in Hancock county, farmers plus of their farm proceeds. He thought accounts should had abandoned the culture of carrots. The reason was be kept, but did not consider it absolutely necessary, because they considered them a non-paying crop, on ac- and would wish the resolve modified, before he could

The discussion of the report was further continued b Messrs. Cargill, Rogers, Wasson and other members the remarks referring particularly to the healthfulness dignity, and moral responsibility of the farmer's calling.

On motion of Mn. CARGILL, voted, that the Report upon Farm Accounts, with the accompanying resolve, be mmitted to the author for amendment

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Mr. S. N. TABER will immediately commence his as ual call upon subscribers in Kennebec County. Col. Wu. Swerr will call upon subscribers in Oxford Mr. BENJ. TUKEY will call upon subscribers in Andre

MR WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers

A Whisper in the Legislative Ear.

As we anticipated in our last number, and a the signs of the times foreshadowed, a move for nourishment contained therein, and in regard to the "retrenchment and reform" has been made among proper manner of feeding. Roots helped the digestion, you, and the first dive has been made at the and helped an animal to obtain benefit from the hay appropriation for the encouragement of agriconsumed. In England beef was made upon turnips and culture. We here wish, once for all, to state straw, with the addition of oil cake or meal. It was not that in any remarks we have made or shall make uncommon for farmers there to feed 240 lbs. of turnips upon this subject, we bear no ill will to a single member of the Legislatvie or Executive depart-Mn. Weston:-Carrots with other food assists and ment. We are willing, while claiming for ourromotes digestion. I think horses can be kept in bet. self, no other feeling but a desire to promote the "greatest good of the greatest number," to allow MR. Rogers of Sagadahoo:-Mangolds in my section and accord the same feeling and same benevolent do better than carrots, even upon light soil. They are desires to others. But different views and opinmore easily raised than carrots, and larger quantities are | ions lead to a difference of action, and difference of views and of action, especially in public mat-Mn. Penter spoke of those cases where carrots were ters, is a fair subject of public discussion and investigation. We have, therefore, no doubt of thought if from 4 to 8 quarts of roots were given daily, to each animal in winter, they would come out better in the honest desire of the mover of the order (Hon. spring, than if fed upon hav alone. There was too little S. Blake of Bangor,) and which was referred to attention given to the winter feeding of farm stock, and the Committee on Finance, to do the best he he believed that in nine cases out of ten, cattle came out could for the public good under the circumstances

turnips early in the autumn,—to feed after the grass beginning at the wrong end of the difficulty, people, we honestly think and believe you are to the acre was a produce of 5,800 lbs. of green fodder.

Ite also gave the result of a single experiment with Coc's beets afterwards:—but carrots could be fed at all that you will, if you follow out the spirit of the MR. GOODALE:-Salt is indispensable to a successful from the treasury, cut off the little rills which ried out fully and freely into some other depart-

> And now, gentlemen, we have no doubt of your amended by Dr. Weston and submitted to the Board. to your country. We have no doubts of your willingness to relieve the people as much as possible from the necessity of paying a heavy tax. to the farmers of the State to largely increase the production of roots, as a means of wintering stock; regard being had to the particular soil adapted to each kind.
>
> stole from the necessity of paying a heavy tax. But permit us, in behalf of the people, to ask if there are not some other modes of retrenching there are not some other modes of retrenching and economizing, equally as obvious, and a great deal more efficacious than taking away the en-Weston attached, be adopted as the couragement and aid to agriculture and the common schools? Suppose you take another look over the programme of State expenses and ask vourselves where else the Legislative prunning hook can be placed in order to lop off some redundancy that will relieve the whole stock more than the trimming off the limbs that bear your

> How is it with the Legislative expenses? Any Permit us to aid you in this branch of the research. We think we can show you a very feasias much in the short space of thirty days as you will by stopping the agricultural stipend for the whole year. By a rough estimate, the Legislature and its appendages, its "surroundings," cost otic, nation-serving, people-loving men. The On motion of Mr. Wasson, the Secretary was directed yearning of your hearts and souls is, to save to obtain the use of the Representatives' Hall for the the dear people from harm, and give us light to quite a discussion upon many points presented in the vices, and the other dollar, to which by law we report. Referring to the length of tap-roots in the apple are entitled, (until seventy-five days shall have passed,) shall be relinquished to the Treasury to depth being about one-fourth of an inch in diameter.
>
> MR. Goodale had known the roots of pines of one Crocker," \$6000, and that is very nearly the lar retrenchments might be named, which, if worse, and the finances a good deal better. Such

ests of the people to be willing to take away from and we would not be thought to be talking with

The name of the Post Office at Mars Hill

THE LABORS OF GOV. WASHBURN. The ordincapacity for business. The position has been the quarters of the several regiments continues very large. The Surgeons' reports of yesterday. prescribed duties, write a passable message, and ment, 933 men-158 sick. Total, 4004 men, and duties have been performed. Entering upon the H, 14th regiment, died at the hospital. He was best men of all parties, that Gov. Washburn has for the sick in their charge. The articles were

this city, makes allusion to Gov. Washburn's labors, as follows:

souls" of every patriot on her soil."

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. This Society held Cash on hand January 1, 1861 a meeting at the Court House in this city on Balance due on State taxes, Thurday afternoon and evening last-Hon. Wm. Willis the President of the Society in the Chair. In the afternoon several interesting papers were Duty on commissions,

Among them, read by Mr. Willis, were Biographical sketches of Calvin Selden of Norridgpapers paid a just tribute to the worth of these poses are put down at \$418,033. The resources gentlemen, and were drawn up with the well of the State are estimated at \$405,163. known saill and taste of Mr. Willis. Mr. Cush- Public debt, including the war loan, \$1,499,to get fully incorporated with the soil before planting. fallen into some errors in regard to the amount man read a Biographical Sketch of Col. Head, of 000. Other liabilities \$488,398. Warren, who died not long since at the age of A State tax of \$300,000 will be required the better in Hancock county was owing to the salt vapors of expenditures, which came from the sea and acted as a dressing.

Of expenditures, which ne will glady and will. Warren, who died not long since at the age of coming year to pay the interest on the public places from the sea and acted as a dressing. which came from the sea, and acted as a dressing. ingly correct. On that we shall not dwell. It is

MR. Wasson coincided. He had seen sea weed used the main principle which we contend against. also read descriptive of the monument to Father debt, that portion (\$50,000) of the principal apon mangolds with marked results. Last year he had Our theory is that education and agriculture are Rasle at Norridgwock—on the finding of fourteen falling due March 1, 1863, and defray the ordiskeletons of the aborigines at Harpswell, with nary expenses of government now required by ex-

The proceedings of the evening session were paper was read by Dr. Gardiner; and comprised memoir of the late John Merrick of Hallowell.

President of the Society, Hon. William Willis, "They appear full as cheerful as could be exand was entitled, "Law and Lawyers in the early them, with the exception of the Cavalry Regitimes of the Province of Maine." Owing to the ment, are apparently contented, and the disconnections length of this paper, extracts from it were read only. The author presented pictures of the early that their Colonel. Judging from what I have an every head I think it would be difficult history of the Courts of the Province of Maine from 1600 to 1800—the days of long robes and ponderous wigs—giving in the course of his remarks many illustrative anecdotes and incidents of the most eminent lawyers and jurists who figured during that period. Brief biographical sketches of lawyers prominent for their eloquence, regard for the welfare of his soldiers; a dispositheir wit, or their eccentricity, were given in tion to treat them like so many beasts; want of closed with some allusions to the social aspect of

publication A CHAPLAIN UNDER ARREST. The Skowhegan sult will show that no officer, whatever his rank, will be permitted, for the gratification of personal ill-will, wantonly to insult the person or degrade the office of a christian minister with impunity.

MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, on Tuesdar, 21st inst., the following persons were chosen officers: John F. Anderson, President.

E. Holmes, President. Horace McKenney, Trustees. Seward Dill,

The traitor commissioners, Mason and Slidell, arrived at St. George, Bermuda, on the

gone down with all on board.

MILITARY MATTERS IN AUGUSTA. Paymaster

the war; although the victory was purchased by effect that the troops now here will all be sent heavy loss of life on our side. The campaign is forward within the next two weeks. The Governow fairly opened, and we may reasonably hope nor received a dispatch on Thursday last, from that the first blow so gloriously struck by the the Assistant Secretary of War inquiring how gallant Schoepf, will be vigorously followed up many troops Maine would have ready to move to and the war brought to a speedy and triumphant the sent of war within a week. The Governor replied immediately that the three regiments of Infantiv, the regiment of Cavalry, and the five Batteries here could be made ready to move in forty-eight hours. The number of the sick in the hospitals and i

> 696 sick. A very small proportion of the above, however, are severe or dangerous cases, consisting mostly of colds and measles. At the General Hospital 432 have been admitted: of which 137 have been discharged and 5 died-leaving under treatment and convalescent, including those in private families, 290. Sunday night last, Joel Thompson of Company a native of Byron, Oxford county.

The Surgeons of the hospital desire to make acknowledgements to the citizens of Augusta, Bath, Bangor, Brunswick and Portland, for their generous donations of bedding, clothing, jellies, &c.,

STATE TOPASURY REPORT. From the annual report of Hon. Nathan Dane, State Treasurer, we make the following abstract of the transactions of the State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861 :

Amount of ordinary receipts for civil purpose part of 1861, before the rebellion reached its present magnitude, the duties of the latter half of \$385,712; amount of receipts on account of war that year would break many a man down. Not purposes, \$1,003,087. Total receipts for 1861, so with Governor Washburn. He rises with the \$1,388,799. Amount of ordinary expenditures for civil purposes, \$356,527; amount of expenditions, he meets them as cheerfully, readily, and conclusively as though but the ordinary duties Total expenditures for 1861, \$1,357.105. Balwere under review. A kind word and genial man- ance in the Treasury, January 1, 1891, \$36,-

Among the civil expenditures were the following his public duty faithfully, however unpleas- ing : Pay roll of Legislature and Executive ant his decision may be to them.

It is the common remark of those who best (warming and ventilating) \$9,623; state prison, from high to low,—has a more laborious task to (payment of debts, &c.,) \$2,750; subordinate officers of state prison, \$4,000; reform school, ernor. Nothing is allowed to stand in the way of \$11,500; deat, dust and blind, \$5,535. Penobhis labors. And many has been the time when scot and Passamaquoddy Indians, \$7,550; agricultural societies, \$4,702; board of agriculture ready to meet all who have business with him on any score, with the utmost patience and cheerfuless, he turns off an amount of labor which would public officers, \$30,926; clerks in public offices, will apreciate this devotion of their Governor, in \$7,332; public debt, \$30,500; interest on debt,

The estimated receipts for the year 1862, for civil purposes are as follows Land office. County taxes.

equally interesting and important. The opening of "plain talk" from the Franklin Patriot in A FIRE IN THE REAR. The following specimen reference to the character and qualifications of It was a most interesting biography, interspersed Col. Goddard of the Cavalry regiment who has with personal sketches and characteristic anecdotes, and the reading of it was listened to with ideal of an officer and a gentleman, will take eminent satisfaction by the audience. It will be many of our readers by surprise. Having no published in the forthcoming volume of the Society's Collections, and will form one of the choicest unable to express any opinion as to the justice of the charges made by the writer. Speaking of

Mr. Willis' ever pleasing manner, and the paper confidence in his principles; and a distrust of his qualifications to drill them efficiently, and lead them in times of danger. I believe the period, with particular reference to the Bench jority of the regiment would rejoice if they were

> THEATRE. Miss Annie Senter, a tragic actress Meonian Hall on Monday evening, and will appear every evening this week. Her delineation of the character of "Lucretia Borgia," on Mongenerally. Notwithstanding the stormy weather, Spanker in Bourcicault's play of "London As-

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for February show great improvement in its literary contents over the initial number of this new magazine. Among the contributors are Ex-Governor Boutwell, Horace Greeley, Richard B. Kimball, Henry G. and Chas. G. Leland and other distinguished writers. The publisher acknowledges a demand unexpectedly and unprecedentedly large, having been obliged to print three times the number of copies for which a sale had been anticipated. We are of glad to record so auspicious an assurance of success, and wish for it a continuation of the pros-A full report of the proceedings will be given perity which it bids fair to deserve. J. R. Gilmore, publisher, 110 Tremont street, Boston. Terms \$3 per annum.

The Bangor Whig records the death of of Sidney, and has for years been known in Banthe Rinaldo, of which nothing has been heard, has event the poor, and the various home benevolent organizations have lost a warm and generou friend and an active and unostentatious worker, Alfred Cushman, Esq., of No. 3, has been pointed Sheriff of Aroostook County, vice Benhas sustained a great loss."

Zatest Telegraphic News.

Senate.—The resolve from the House, provid-ing for the pay of the troops now encamped in this city, was laid on the table, with the under.

this city, was laid on the table, with the under.
standing that U. S. Paymasters were expected in
a day or two to pay off the soldiers.

Mr. Vinton presented a memorial of the Grand
Division of the Sons of Temperance, for the enact.
ment of a law providing for the sale of pure
liquors for mechanical and medicinal purposes.

A message was received from the Governor in
reply to the resolution of inquiring respective. SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISANCE OF GEN. GRANT. reply to the resolution of inquiring respecting the passage of British troops across the territor of the State, stating that he had no knowledge of information upon the subject not already in the

and his forces entirely defeated. Loss heavy on order he had learned the facts to be simply these LOUISVILLE, 20th. Gen. Thomas telegraphs to Application had been made to the authorities at Head Quarters, that on Friday night Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at six o'clock came up to his encampment, and atsix o clock came up to his encampment, and at-tacked him at six o'clock Saturday morning, near Webb's Cross Roads, in the vicinity of Somerset, At half past three o'clock, on Saturday, P. M., Zollicoffer and Bailey Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retrent to their en- being no further necessity

House .- An order was introduced for the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expe-The Lexington correspondent of the Commertial, gives the following account of Saturday's battle. Gen. Zollicoffer learning that the Feder-

Granger was elected President pro tem.
Resolves were introduced by Mr. Farwell, rec-The pickets were driven in at an early hour, and ommending the abolition of all offices and places The pickets were driven in at an early nour, and the state the attack was made before daylight. The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until three in the afternoon, when Gen. Zollicoffer having been killed, the rebels fled in great confunction of the reduced to as low a point as is consistent with the result of the reduced to a low a point as is consistent with the result of the reduced to a low a point as is consistent with the result of the reduced to a low a point as is consistent with the reduced to a low a point as is consistent with the result of the reduced to a low a point as is consistent with the reduced to a low a low

policy of President Lincoln was debated, and the resolution with the amendment of Mr. Vinton The recent fight took place Sunday, instead of Saturday morning. Gen. Thomas on Sunday in the forenoon, followed up the rebels to their in-

trenchments, sixteen miles to attack them this Oldtown, directing the furnishing of Maine troops morning.

In the fight, 275 rebels were killed, including and Age, after a long discussion was indefinitely Gen. Zollicoffer and Bailey Peyton. It was a postponed.

complete victory. The stars and stripes now float over the the fortifications. We captured all their camp property, and a large number of prisoners. Our loss is heavy. Gen. Zollicoffer's dead body is in the hands of the Federals.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to furnish the soldiers encamped in this city, each with an additional blanket. In the debate on the resolution it was stated that the men were not provided with necessary clothing Washington, 21st, 1 A. M. The Government for their health and comfort. victory in Kentucky-similar to that previously

received by the press.

LOUISVILLE, 20. The recent fight took place The order relating to a repeal of the act estab-Cunday instead of Saturday morning.

General Thomas on Sunday afternoon followed lishing Normal Schools was passed.

House.—An order was passed for the Military

ands.

Expediency of suspending further appropriations to
the rebels, dispersing, had crossed the Cumberthe Board of Agriculture, or County Agricultural and in a steamboat and nine barges at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Spring. Two hundred and seventy-five rebels were killed and wounded, including Zollicoffer and Ballie Peyton dead, who were found on the by reference to the returns made to the Secretative, of Country Agriculture, the Board of Agriculture, Country Agriculture, of Country Agric

eld.

The 10th Indiana lost 75 killed and wounded.

Board of Agriculture alone for the last five years Nothing further of the Federal loss has yet reached have been \$30,169,40, equal to \$6,033,88 yearly; the annual amount paid to the County Agricul-WASHINGTON, 20th. The Secretary of War, tural Societies has been \$4,702,19-making a r. Stanton, entered upon his duties to-day.

At 12 o'clock to-day Gen. McClellan and staff, Mr B. professed to be a friend of agriculture, but the call for sums of money to meet the interest the call for sums of money to meet the interest to the War Department to pay their respects to on indebtedness and for its ultimate payment Secretary Stanton. They were introduced by Assistant Adjutant General Townsend, and were on the war made it proper to inquire what our in full uniform. This ceremony concluded, they repaired to the residence of Gen. Cameron.

Риплеренна, 20th. John Johnson, a native

Мг. Sewall of Oldtown, was in favor of the in-

of New Jersey, who was impressed at New Or-leans, and escaped from Manassas ten days ago, plied to agriculture alone. He thought the ex-

CARO, 20. A gentleman from New Orleans, Frontier and Coast Defences reported a bill au-who arrived here last night, reports that when he left there the citizens were daily expecting that frontier and coast defences of Maine, and for ap Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Pointment of three Commissioners to proceed to Ponchartrain, would be attacked and captured by the federals from Ship Island. There were not ordered to be printed. over five thousand troops in the city, and not ex- House .- Mr. Sewall from the Military Com-

opposite side of the River, towards the mouth. Mr. Burnham of Norway moved a re-considera-He thinks the city could be easily captured by a tion. He wanted to hear the reason why these small force.
Chicago, 20th. A special despatch from Cairo with the regiments first raised. The motion was laid on the table, and Wednesday next assigned

in force of all that part of Kentucky upon which for the purpose. portions of the operations against Columbus will necessarily be performed, and a demonstration to

Senate.-The bill authorizing the suspension of Mr. Smart moved the inquiry by the Commit-

camp equipage and whatever was left in camp admit foreign soldiers on the soil of Maine is Beauregard. The rebels fled to Columbus. Gen. McClernand's brigade went to within 7 Government; or whether it is expedient or rerailes of Columbus and encamped Thursday night quired of the State or the United States, by the laws of nations, or existing treaties, that foreign sight of the rebel batteries. They afterwards visited the towns of Melbourne, Lore, Lacerville troops should at any time have permission to pass and Blandville, surveying all the roads as they over any of our territory into any possessions went. Part of Gen. Smith's command will reto the Legislature. Washington, January 20, 1862. The fight at

Drainsville had a depressing effect upon the rebel army. Their loss is conceded to be 800 in killed, "Were the Capitol to be removed to Portland

The Franking Privilege. It will be seen that a bill has passed the lower branch of Congress, or an American city; but we cannot know at bill is now before the Senate, and will probably utter the patriotic sentiment of the people of that ments of the Government the right of franking Ordered, That the committee on Agriculture official matter. The following constitute the inquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress to so adjust the duties on wool as to give those engaged in Agriculture corresponding pro-tection to that given to those engaged in other

their living predecessors have the privilege as regulated by former laws. Secondly, it belongs pursuits. the members of both houses of Congress, from ANDERSON'S SPRING BED BOTTOM. This is an testing its merits and purchasing.

THE MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY. The St. Louis received from the Suffolk Bank, Boston, the Banks of this State were yesterday notified that the U. S. Treasury demand notes will no longer as to support the contemplated attack of General be received at its counter. We wish it distinctly Buell on the rebels at Bowling Green; and, understood by our subscribers, that we are ready it thinks appearances do not point to Columbus at any time and to any amount, to take this as forming more than an incidental place of intermoney in payment for the Maine Farmer. We est in connection with the expedition. It may be have faith in the solvency of Uncle Sam, if the DEATH OF COL. COLT. The inventor of the famous Colt's revolver and other fire-arms, died at Hartford, Conn. on Tuesday, the 9th inst. of after all is the key to the Mississippi valley. paralysis of the brain. Col. Colt began the manufacture of the Colt pistol a few years ago with a capital of \$5000. At the time of his death he Columbus must fall without a fight, in order for

> A dwelling house and store owned by L. D. Stanley, in North Limington, were destroyed by fire on Friday.

discussed at some length by the members.

Resolved, That the Board of Agriculture recommend to the farmers of the State, to largely increase the production of roots, and particularly of carrots, as a means expedient.

or Turnips,-the Board would recommend without regard to soil or climate.

were found not to do well if fed with them.

length upon the differences in feed, in the amount of

obtained from the same ground.

Super Phosphate, mixed with half its quantity of plaster times, to all kinds of farm stock, and were, therefore, resolve, render nugatory its object, and while you the most valuable kind of roots, in his estimation. culture of the mangold; they will bear a heavy applica- have hitherto noiselessly contributed to the prostion of it, and it is better if put on in the fall, in order perity of that same treasury. Mr. Blake has

> put salt upon his cabbages, and found it to destroy mag- the corner stones of public strength and happigots. He first dug into the ground near the young ness, and that instead of discouraging or destroyplants and put in a large handful of salt, after which ing any of its institutions, they should have the salt was sprinkled upon the surface and even upon the free, undivided patronage of Legislative bounty. plants. Had never raised such large cabbages before. That retrenchment, if necessary, should be car-The discussion upon roots was further continued by Messrs. Weston, Perley, Dill and Martin; after which Mr. Wasson moved an amendment to Mr. Perley's res- ments of less vital importance to the public wel-

This made the resolve to read as follows:

The resolve then passed. On motion of MR. WASSON. Voted, That the report of Mr. Chamberlain, with the

In the absence of the President, Mr. WASSON of Han-

Board met at 10 o'clock. After the usual formal business of opening, MR. Rogens of Sagadahoe, read a report upon the the State \$500 per day. There are 150 of you "Cultivation of Potatoes," which was accepted and laid in the House, and 31 in the Senate. All patri-

purpose of an Agricultural Lecture this evening, as an-MR. CURRIER presented a somewhat lengthy report warms up your hearts and expands your souls upon "Fruit Culture," which embraced a full account of with its quickening influences, and prompts you the methods of cultivation, and descriptions of the best to the utmost sacrifice of self and personal thrift, sorts of pears, grapes, &c., for culture in Maine. The that we, your beloved constituents shall have growing of the smaller fruits-currants, strawberries, no fear of the frowns of the Collector, when he cherries, gooseberries, &c.—was strongly recommended, calls for his "State and County." Good! Now and useful lints given in regard to their care and management. During the reading of this essay, various put your hands into your own pockets and say, questions were propounded by the members, which led we will take one dollar per day only for our ser-

tance of seventeen feet from the surface, its size at that Thirty times two hundred is, "according to

about one foot of roots, to an inch of top growth, in one passed, and you will save \$15,000. Other simi-MR. CARGILL stated that he had found the root of the made, would leave the State action in its various red clover to extend six feet in depth, in a hard clay departments of Government none the weaker or

now vigorous, healthy, and a good bearer.

proneous. He thought there were but few farmers who Aroostook county, has been changed to Alva. could not tall at the close of the year whether he was Letters and papers should directed accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Another Good Blow Struck. The telegraph brings us glorious news from Usher of the U. S. Army has arrived in this city Kentucky. A signal victory was gained on Sun- for the purpose of paying off the troops now in day last, by the federal forces under Gen. Schoepf camp here. The Cavalry regiment will probably over the enemy, in which 275 rebels were killed, be paid off first, the men having been the first including their General, Zollicoffer, and another enlisted. Payments are to commence on Wednes distinguished officer, Baillie Peyton of Louisiana. day of this week. This is good news to the sol-The rout of the rebels was complete. They were diers, who have waited so long and so patiently compelled to abandon their fortified camp, leav- for the money to send to their families, and for ing behind their cannon, and arms of all descrip- the means of furnishing themselves with articles tions, horses, tents, ammunition and provisions. of comfort and necessity. This is the most brilliant and decisive affair of The intimations from Washington are to the

ary duties of the Governor of Maine, are not necessarily such as to call into requisition any very high order of ability, or to tax severely his hitherto regarded as more honorable than laborious, and hence it has practically mattered little who the Executive incumbent might be, so long dispense the limited patronage of his office to the satisfaction of the party electing him. The present condition of public affairs, however, devolves new and onerous duties and responsibilities upon the Governor. The ability to meet the exigencies of such a crisis, has been signally demonstrated by the efficiency and success with which those position without previous familiarity with State affairs, and confronted in the very onset, with a wholly unlooked for and unprecedented condition of things, unusual qualifications were demanded for the emergency. It is the testimony of the met the difficult requirements of his position in a manner to win for him the approval and gratitude of the patriotic people of the State. A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, writing from

"What ever an officer might do in the earlier ccassion. And as the duties of the Gubernatorial chair have reached their present herculean proporner for every one-if he cannot meet their wishes, 739. he impresses all with the faith that they have had intercourse with a true gentleman, who is fulfill-

perform, or who works more hours than the Govhe has taken a hasty meal in his room, absolutely for want of time to leave his business. Ever astonish the uninitiated. The people of Maine this hour of our national peril, which "tries the \$39,830.

memorials of the Society.

The next article was read by its author, the soldiers encamped here he says:

The thanks of the Society were voted to the authors of the several papers presented, and copies

arrest for reproving one of the officers of the Reg- Mr. Miles as "Gennaro," and by the company iment for using profane language. We have inaffair has been ordered, and we trust that the re-

Calvin Chamberlain, Member of the Board

9th inst., in the English steamer Rinaldo, and Mrs. S. F. Hersey, wife of Gen. Hersey of Bansailed for St. Thomas, on the 10th, whence the gor, on Friday last. Mrs. Hersey was a native two rebels would take passage for England. Recent information throws some doubt over gor as a woman of active and untiring benevo the truth of the above report. It is feared that lence. The Whig truly says : "By this afflictive

GREAT FIGHT IN KENTUCKY. REBEL GEN. ZOLLICOFFER KILLED. The Rebels Defeated with Great Loss. FORCE OF THE ENEMY ON THE POTOMAC.

were as follows : Cavalry, numbering 1160 menn full pursuit. No further particulars regard-261 sick; 13th regiment, 960 men-163 sick; ng losses on either side. 14th regiment, 957 men-120 sick; 15th regial forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his intrenchment at three o'clock Saturday morning and attacked Gen. Schoeff in camp.

greatly needed, and most gratefully received.

Notes receivable. within the Federal lines.

turn to Paducah to-day.

requested for the archives of the Society, and for of rare ability, commenced an engagement at totally abolishing the franking privilege. The present till an organ can be found bold enough to Farmer understands that Rev. Henry C. Leonard, day evening, was a most superb piece of acting, Chaplain of t e Maine Third Regiment, is under in which she was most effectively sustained by formation of a similar tenor, and if the circumstances of the affair as they come to us from responsible sources, are correctly stated, it places formance by enthusiastic applause at the close of the parties concerned in the outrage upon an esthe play, the compliment being gracefully actimable, conscientious and faithful Chaplain knowledged by the appearance of Mr. Miles and while in the performance of his duty, in a most Miss Senter in front of the curtain. Miss Senter disgraceful light. Prompt investigation into the will appear in the dashing character of Lady Gay

> TREASURY NOTES DISCREDITED. By a despatch Suffolk Bank hasn't.

DEATH OF COL. COLT. The inventor of the faand machinery put up for his manufacturing purposes. His wealth is estimated at five or six mil-

number of steamboat men. All are very anxious

our troops from the scabo

principle features of the present law :

Fagoratek, Md tinsburg of the 9 ments of rebel Winchester had I

erset, Kentucky, on Saturday, between Generals Schoeff's and Zollicoffer's forces, lasting from early morning, until dark. Zollicoffer was killed, and his forces entirely defeated. Loss heavy on

renchments at Mill Springs, with the Federals of the resolution, it was withdrawn.

Senate .- In the absence of the President, Mr.

sion to their camp. The loss is not stated, but is thought to be heavy. The Eailey Peyton of the Government.

Killed, is a son of the Ex-member of Congress from Tennessee. The resolution of Mr. Harlow endorsing the

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Gov.

Senate.-Resolve for supplying the soldiers with blankets was passed.

up the rebels to their intrenchments, sixteen miles, to attack them. This merning he found their intrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons, which fell into our

the rebel forces at Manassas at 40,000, at Leesburg 30,000, and at Occoquan 15,000. He had not heard of the Port Royal victory until he got within the Federal lines. Senate.- Mr. Sweat from the Com

ceeding 2000 more could be raised in case of emergency. There are no batteries on the river above or below the city. The only defence against attack from the Gulf are two forts on the

rived in town yesterday morning. Gen. Paine's for its consideration.

brigade reached Fort Jefferson on Saturday night.

Mr. Sewall from the Finance Committee re-. McClernand's brigade will arrive tomorrow. ported a bill authorizing the expenditure of mon-The object of the expedition was a reconnoissance ey for war purposes and appropriating \$120,000

nid Buell's right wing. Our forces have been entirely successful. The engineer corps under Gen. Webster, having a full and accurate knowledge of the country.

Mr. Smart moved the inquiry by the Committee on Federal Relations, whether the power to

wounded and missing. He says the Louisana rega recent editorial article in the Portland Adverts ser, referring to the call for information by the Senate in relation to the passage of British troops over the territory of the State. The following ment to which he was attached contains a large Information has been received by parties direct pungent inquiry in reference to the non-committal course of the Portland papers upon this subuated that place, falling back to a position furth- ject, was made in the course of his r er south, not known; but the object is supposed to be to counteract an apprehended movement of the total desire, it would be well for us to know if the presess of that city are to encourage the presence of British troops under THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. It will be seen that our noses. If we are to fortify them, it would be

be amended so as to allow to the several departlocality.
On motion of Mr. Carey of Houlton, ments of the Government the right of franking "First, the President and Vice President and

thirty days before their official term begins to the December following it; and to the Clerk of the improvement upon any thing of the kind heretofore Senate, and the House Secretary during official invented. Having personally tested its excelterms. Thirdly, Governors may send free to other Governors the public documents of their respective States. Fourthly, the privilege of sending and receiving free mail matter on "official" of order, furnishing no possible refuge for vermin, usiness" only is granted to the Heads of all the and presenting no objections that we can conceive Departments and their chief assistants. Fifthly, a like privilege is extended to deputy postmasters, with no restriction to official business where the office compensation is not above \$200 a year. Sixthly, exchange papers and magazines between editors pass free. Newspaper bills and receipts, inclosed in the publications, go free. And weekly newspapers may be sent free within the county measures to give everybody an exportantity of measures to give everybody an opportunity of

hold the Confederates now at Columbus in check, to prevent reinforcement of Bowling Green, whilst Gen. Buell assails the latter intrenchments. Or, had \$1,000,000 or more invested in buildings the rebels to make any sort of stand at Memphis

thirty-five miles

Obstruction

to Roanoke Island, which is strongly fortified.

enough to record the rest when it takes place. It is understood that the 9th New York Regiment,

Our loss is two killed and 25 wounded. Oficial Account of the Battle.

loss is two killed and 25 wounded.

introduction of the to the authorities at to land passengers ed British Steamer at State had assented, ission to land such besides. The orders owever were imperat St. John. There or the consideration

roduced for the Comquire into the expe-titled an act estab-DNESDAY, Jan. 15. the President, Mr.

by Mr. Farwell, recall offices and places be dispensed with. s is consistent with he most rigid econoo every department rlow endorsing the ment of Mr. Vinton

ced by Mr. Sewall of shing of Maine troops f each of the Jonrnal ion was indefinitely rs encamped in this

vas stated that the necessary clothing HURSDAY Jan. 19 plying the soldiers eal of the act estab-

passed. sed for the Military

spediency of provid-use of the soldiers ittee to consider the er appropriations to ounty Agricultural storation of peace

nade to the Secretae expenses of the the last five years \$6,033,88 yearly; County Agricul-,702,19ate of \$10,736,07 of agriculture, but meet the interest ultimate payment necessary to carry inquire what our our expenditures s in favor of the in-

should not be aple thought the exought to be cur-0,000 per annum. reported a bill au-

United States, for Maine, and for anioners to proceed to id on the table and expedient, on order ity of the Govern-ted. Subsequently Subsequently

ved a re-considerareason why these The motion was day next assigned ce Committee re-

priating \$120,000 the suspension of s reported to the nmendation by

ent or in the State ted States, by the permission to pass any. possessions and report thereon

a matter of per-

th much severity

Portland Adverti-nformation by the e of British troops the non-commit ers upon this sub-his remarks : oved to Portland it would be well that city are to tish troops under ortifying a British

nd bold enough to the people of that on wool as to give orresponding pro-ngaged in other

cannot know at

OM. This is an he kind heretofore tested its excelending it to the liable to get out efuge for vermin, t we can conceive We wish everyits use, and sureunable to do so. singly low rate. Norridgewock, is , and will take opportunity of

The St. Louis n has been made in Kentucky so ttack of General g Green; and, pps from Cairo, nt to Columbus al place of inter-tion. It may be es are merely to ng Green, whilst nchments. Or, ve on Nashville, lemphis, which sippi valley, as ied by the rail-ling Green and on soldiers, and ht, in order for nd at Memphis.

were destroyed

some distance from the town. Troops are now being sent to Cairo by railroad, but their advance Federal Victory of Romney.

Fragderick, Md., Jan. 12. Advices from Martinsburg of the 9th state that there are no regiments of rebel army there. All the troops at Winchester had left to join Jackson. It was reported that Jackson had attacked Romney, and that the rebel loss was 100 killed, 70 wounded and 200 taken prisoners. This was reported by

that the rebel loss was 100 killed, 70 wounded and 200 taken prisoners. This was reported by a rebel militia captain. The rebels are said to have burned Bath, and they will probably burn other towns to prevent their use by our troops.

Appropriation for Army Expenses.

New York, Jan. 14. The Tribune's Washing-adding was heard up the Tennessee river this morning.

Appropriation for Army Expenses.

New York, Jan. 14. The Tribune's Washington despatch says the Committee on Ways and Means have completed the army bill. The amount

asked for is \$487,000,000.

Rumored Destination of the Burnside Expe- the Times, dated twelve miles from Columbus on Mew York, Jan. 14. The Tribune's Fortress Grant and staff, left Cairo at 10 o'clock yester-Monroe letter of the 12th inst. says: "In regard day, and overtook McClernand's, Paine's and to Gen. Burnside's expedition, there is a common Cook's columns during the afternoon. I am not vous at Hatteras Inlet, and Pamlico and Albermarle Sounds, will be the immediate field of operations. The force when fairly afloat on the waters of Pamlico Sound, will address itself to Roanoke Island, which is strongly forming for the Pirate Sumter at Cadiz, Spain.

New York, Jan 17 The Chile, Spain. rumor and belief that the expedition will rendez-vous at Hatteras Inlet, and Pamlico and Alber-

New York, Jan. 17. The following is a copy of a despatch received per Arabia at Halifax:

This is the key to Albermarle Sound through Curatituck, and it is supposed to be defended by from 2000 to 3000 men. I presume the clearing out of the rebels from all the Sounds will follow. It must not be supposed that this is the whole work laid out for the expedition. It will be but clearing on the supposed that the supposed the supposed that the supposed that the sup ing away the underbrush, and there will be time New York, Jan. 19. The Baltimore American

of yesterday afternoon has a report via. Fortress Monroe, brought by a vessel arrived there, that Col. Hawkins, now at Hatteras will accompany the expedition, and possibly the 48th Pennsylvania, which is also there.

The whole of Gen. Burnside's expedition had passed into Pamlico Sound by Hatteras Inlet.

Baltimore, Jan. 18. Intelligence was received nia, which is also there.

Flag officer Goldsborough for several days past this been quite sick, but he is so much better as to be able to leave in the S. R. Spaulding. Some delay of the expedition at Hatteras is more than Ronnoke Island and Yorktown Abandoned.

probable in consequence of several of the steamers WASHINGTON Jan. 18. The President has just drawing too much water.

Battle at Prestonburg.---Dispersion of Hum
received a private dispatch confirming the report that the rebels have abandoned Roanoke Island, Phrey Marshall's Forces.

Washington, Jan. 14. The War Department

Washington, Jan. 14. The War Department Washington, Jan. 14. The War Department Yorktown. The report that Gen. Wool notified has received intelligence that a dispatch from Col. Garfield, dated Pointsville, Ky., 8th, confirms the report of the dispersion of Humphrey dispatched Wise's Legion to Norfolk, to assist in Marshall's force. It says Marshall's whole army is now fleeing in utter confusion. They burned a large amount of stores. We have taken 15 that the grand concentric movement upon the risoners.

Another dispatch from Col. Garfield to Gen. enemy has commenced in earnest, and startling news may be expected at any moment.

Another dispatch from Col. Garfield to Gen. Buel, dated Prestonburg, 11th, states that he left Pointsville Thursday noon, with 1100 men, and engaged Marshall's force, 2500 strong, with three cannon posted on the hill. We fought them until dark, and drove them from all their positions. This morning we found 25 of his dead on the field. The enemy's loss cannot be less than 60. We took 25 prisoners and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned most of his stores, and fled precipitately during the night. To-day I have crossed the river and occupied Prestonburg. Our loss is two killed and 25 wounded.

All the prisoners were convalescent from the hospitals. About twenty had crutches and a dozen had to be carried on board. All had been LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14. The following official wounded. They saluted the old Stars and Stripes with a documents have just been received at headquar-

Pointsville, Jan. 8. burst of enthusiasm that brought tears to the eyes of many, waving crutches over their heads. Capt. J. B. Frye, A. A. G: I entered this place yesterday with the 42d Ohio regiment, 14th Kentucky regiment and 300 of the 2d Virginia cavalry. On hearing of my approach the main rebel army left their strongly entrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Geanies Creek, where they attacked and drove

Geanies Creek, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. Marshall's an regiments in the Green River column have whole army is flying in utter confusion. He had advanced to South Carrotton, and will soon occu-abandoned and burned a large quantity of his stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. Our loss is two killed and one wounded. I start in powerful force at Green River, and it is said he is

till dark, having been reinforced by about 700 be infused into other portions of the grand army,

men from Pointsville, and drove the enemy from all his positions. He carried off the majority of his dead and all his wounded. This morning we found 27 of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than 60. We have taken 25 prisoners, 10 horses, and a quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night. To-day I have crossed the river and am now occurring Prestablurg. Our liver and am now occurring Prestablurg. Our liver and am now occurring Prestablurg. river and am now occupying Prestonburg. Our Poindexter and his command were so badly defeated :

(Signed)

J. A. Garfield,

Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Movements down the Mississippi.

Card, Ill., Jan. 14. The gunboats Essex, St. Louis and Tyler made a reconnoissance down the river to-day. They approached within a mile and a half of Columbus and fired several shots at the rebel camp. The rebels returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to the resistance of only half an hour. In their flight they lost everything, most three or four guns, without doing any damage to three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown. There are no obstructions in the river, nor masked batteries on the shore, as heretofore reported.

Generals Grant and McClernand Advancing.

Generals Grant and McClernand Advancing.

Generals Grant and McClernand Advancing. CRICAGO, Jan. 15. The following is a special sisting of 105 tents, 25 wagons, flour, meal, bacon, and an immense number of saddles, bridles, overdispatch to the Journal:

CARO, Jan. 15. Gen. Grant and staff embarked on board the steamer Chancellor this morning and took the field at Fort Jefferson.

Dispatches had been received from the advance column, under Gen. McClernand, saying it is on the march and will encamp at Mayfield, Ky., tonig't. Camp Beauregard is so near Mayfield that the rebels must fight or run.

Gen. Grant reviewed the troops composing the Gen. Grant reviewed the troops composing the that the should march thirty miles by to-morrow could get away did s). Several were seen seven

that he should march thirty miles by to-morrow could get away did so. Several were seen seven morning.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the The following is from Gen. Prentiss' official ac-The List of the Barnside Expedition Sailed.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 16. The barque John Trucks, with the D'Epineul Zouaves, the schooner

Col. Satterly, with the Signal Corps of General Burnside's expedition, and several other vessels of was a concentration of rebels at Hallsville in Boone Burnside's expedition, and several other vessels of the fleet left with a favorable wind this forenoon.

More Federal Prisoners Released.

The regular Thursday flag of truce to-day took to Craney Island several passengers for the South. The boat brought back the following released prisoners: Capt. Brewer, Brigade Quartermaster of the R. I. Brigade; Lieut. Kinght, 1st Maine regiment; Capt. A. T. Kellogg, Co. K, 2d Conn; and a private.

was a concentration of rebels at Hallsville in Boone county, I immediately ordered five troops of cavalry, Col. John Glover commanding, and five companies of Sharp Shooters, Col. Birge communding, numbering in all 470, to march at 20 'clock, A. M., and after marching a distance of 16 miles, at 8 o'clock, A. M. of the 28th inst., found one company of rebels, communded by Capt. Johnson, in position, to the left of the road leading from Hullsville to Mt. Zion. I ordered two companies of Sharp Shooters to pass the rear of the enemy, and a private.
One hundred and sixty prisoners of war are expected here to-morrow to be exchanged and sent North.

ville to Mt. Zion. I ordered two companies of Sharp Shooters to pass the rear of the enemy, and one of cavalry to dismount and engage them in the front, it being difficult for the sharp shooters to attain their registion, unprescripted, the enemy. Interesting from the Gulf---Fire Opened to attain their position unperceived, the enemy manifesting a disposition to retire. Col. Glover again by Fert Pickens.

The gunboat Rhole Island arrived here this morning from Galveston, Texas, December 28, Ship Island 31st, Fort Pickens Jan. 2, and Port Royal 12th.

The gunboat St. Louis, New London and Water Witch le't Ship Island on the 31st for Biloxi. The result was not learned, but as the Rhode Island was leaving the New London was seen returning with three schooners in tow. The schooner Venus was captured off Galveston by the Rhode Island. She was bound from Point Isabel for Franklin, La., with a cargo of tin, coper, lead and wood, valued at § 10,000. She was sent to Ship Island. with his available force moved in double-quick to sent to Ship Island.

The rebel batteries at Pensacola having repeatedly fired at our small vessels, Fort Pickens opened on the rebel steamer Times, which was landing stores at the Navy Yard on the 1st of January. The rebel batteries responded, and the fire continued till evening, Fort Pickens firing the last shot. The rebel guns were well aimed, and most of their shells burst inside of the fort; Only one man was wounded, however. One of our shots made a large breach in Fort Barrancas. In the evening our firing set Warrington on fire. The conflagration continued all night, and the place was still burning on the evening of the 2d, when the Rhode Island left. The fire was seen at a distance of thirty-five miles at sea.

Expedition against Savannah Progressing. Advices from Port Royal state that an expedition toward Savannah is supposed to be in progress. Reconnoitering parties have proceeded beyond Tybee Island with apparatus for removing obstructions from the rivers and creeks south of the Savannah river. It is understood that the land force would consist of 10,000 men, and that

the Savannah river. It is understood that the land force would consist of 10,000 men, and that land force would consist of 10,000 men, and that Warsaw Inlet would be the first destination of the expedition.

Shave Catching Production in the Army. Senator Wilson has introduced a bill from the Military Committee of the Senate, providing The railway is progressing across Hilton Head Island.

Obstructions of the Mississippi by Ice.
St. Lows, Jan. 17. Navigation is entirely suspended here in consequence of the forming of the ice 20 miles below this city, extending to a point.

## Congressional Proceedings.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Senate. Mr. Powell's resolution, asking the Secretary of War for an answer to the resolution in regard to contracts, &c., was passed by a vote of 34 to 32.

The jail delivery bill was then taken up on Mr. Grimes motion. The bill contemplates the release of fugitive slaves illegally held by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and to prevent other abuses.

Mr. Powell of Ky., thought the common law was a remedy for all this abuse, and there was no necessity for this bill unless it was intended for all slaves.

Mr. Carlisle of Va., said he hoped it would come to a vote. Slavery in the District was practically abolished. The Senate had spent time enough on this bill, and he wanted it passed, so as to remove one peg on which to hang sympathetic treaties on the negro race.

Mr. Morrill of Maine, said that this is a bill simply to correct an abuse against the liberty of every man, correct an abuse against the liberty of every man, and comprising two batteries of the 5th brigade of artillery.

The news by the Anglo Saxon and Hansa, materially strengthenced confidence in a peaceful solution of the Trent affair.

The Times, in an editorial, says it behooves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

The Times professes to expose some of the strange delusions entertained by American people of their own omnipotence and invulnerability.

way.

Mr. Fessenden said—Not at all. He had three sons in the army out of four, and he would never submit that they should be used to send back fugitives, and when the bill comes up to prevent such abuse, let no man say that it is discussing the negro question. It is a question of human rights. The bill passed—31 to 4.

House. The consideration of the bill abolishing the franking privilege was resumed. Several amendments were voted down, and the bill passed the House by a vote 107 to 42.

The serew steamers John Bell, Hope and Sarah Sands, were loading with cotton at Liverpool for New York.

Calcutta, Dec. 3d. A man captured at Kurrachiz, when trying to get away from India, is said to have been recognized as Nena Sahib.

PEKIN, Nov. 13. (via St. Petersburg.) The Emperor has arrived here.

Prince Kong has been appointed Regent.

The supreme council, composed of members

Mr. Saulsbury offered a new section, "Nor shall any soldier or officer, under like penaly, entice or decoy any such person from his or her master or owner."

Mr. Rice moved to add after the words "master or owner," the words "who may be a loyal citizen." Agreed

The Figur at Port Royal Ferry. Intelligence

not be a badge of degradation. Ordered to be printed. FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

SENATE. Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on the Post Odice reported a bill in relation to letters of sailors and marines. The bill extends the privilege of sending letters not prepaid to sailors and marines. The latter bill passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on the Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declatory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax, which passed—yeas 39, nays 1.

the Committee on the District of Columbia, that there

is nothing so palpably oppressive in Marshal Lumon's jail regulations as to call for the special intervention of the House, and the Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The consideration of the report was postponed. the further consisteration of the subject. The consideration of the report was postponed.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the West Point Academy appropriation bill. On this motion the committee obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

The House remarks the subject. The consideration of the Response of the House.

Butter

15 to 17 | Sheep Skins, Cheese, S to 10 | Hides, Lard, 12 to 13 | Lamb Skins, Response of the House, Lard, 12 to 13 | Lamb Skins, Response of the House, The House remarks the subject.

that port the Charleton Courier remarks: "On the occurrence of the first heavy northcaster, after the sinking of the wrecks, the force
of the wind, the heave of the sea, and the action
of the quicksands will, according to all previous
experience, dissipate the Yankee obstructions
with a rapidity nearly as great as that of the
late conflagration. We have known new and
first class ships, of nearly one thousand tons capacity, loaded with rairoad iron, stop on the
bar, in mid-channel, and in a few weeks there
would be hardly a trace of them, and what could
be found had worked upon the shallow part of the
bar. The permanent closing of Charlest on harbor by sinking vessels at the entrance we consider
an impossibility."

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives.

The N. T. Tribune says if you have a good article for sale,
and it is someting that every body wants, then advertise it.
This is one of the many good suggestions made by the Tribune,
and we propose to follow it. We have got Doct difford's Homeopacity, loaded with rairoad iron, stop on the
bar, in mid-channel, and in a few weeks there
would be hardly a trace of them, and what could
be found had worked upon the shallow part of the
bar. The permanent closing of Charlest on harbor by sinking vessels at the entrance we consider
an impossibility."

bor by sinking vessels at the entrance we consider an impossibility."

Would respectfully inform the people of Winthrop and vicinity, that, after an absence of nearly a year, devoted to the observation and study of Disease in the Hospitals and Schools of Medicine and Surgery, in this Country and Europe, he has returned home and will resume the practice of his Profession. Especial attention will be at home to attend to office patients especially, on Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. will receive gratuitous advice.

Winthrop, Oct. 22, 1861.

ment, has been out as a spy, and has been all through Savannah and ascertained everything in through Savannan and ascertained everyoning in regard to the situation of the rebels in that quarter, that he wished, and returned in safety. Said Captain is an excellent officer, and knows nothing captain is an excellent officer, and knows nothing ind and only Reliable and Harmless Hair Dye known. Instantial and only Reliable and Harmless Hair Dye known. Instantial and only reliable and Harmless Hair Dye known. of the article called fear, and although young in years, is as brave as the oldest veteran upon the hair for life. Be careful and use none other than the genuine, tented field. Further information deponent hath signed on each side of every box—William A. Barchelon. Sold by all Respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores everywhere

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FROM ANNAPOLIS. A correspondent of the Baltimore American of the 8th instant states that it is suid that immediately after the sailing of Burnside's expedition, another will be fitted out at that place, and rumor has it Will pay special attention to long standing cases of Piles, Dys pepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, and those peculiar diseases connected with the urinary organs, and digestive apparatus. In the treatment of these Diseases, Botanic itemedies will be used exclusively, and no minerals or poisons of any kind will be used in his practice. that vessels and troops have already been ordered

First in Jackson. On Thursday night of last week, the house and store of Isaiah G. Ricker, at Jackson village, Waldo county, the house of David Dawes, and the stables of J. G. Cook and P. G. White, were destroyed by fire, and it was with difficulty several other buildings were saved.

Loss about \$5000—small part insured.

ly, and no minerals or poisons of any sins will be used in light practice.

The Annual meeting of this Society will be held at Readfield, on the 27th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Masonic Isall.

All members are requeste: to be present, as business of much importance is to come befor: said meeting.

DAVID CARGILL, See'y.

Inst Winthrep, Jan. 13, 1862.

## Foreign News.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Morrill of Maine, said that this is a bill simply to correct an abuse against the liberty of every man, and he could not rest under the imputation of disturbing the delicate relations of the negro question.

Mr. Wilson said he thought the Senator from Maine had properly noticed the remarks of the Senator from Virginia. He had been talked to here by Mason, and feared the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Carlisle.) was treading in the footsteps of his predecessor; but he feared the rebukes of neither.

Mr. Carlisle and the Senator could not have heard what he said. He merely expressed his own opinion that the time of the Senate should be devoted to measures conected with the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Fessenden agreed with the Senator from Virginia, that it was not well to rake up old grievances nor to make new ones. In regard to a General sending back a fugitive, the people of the free States will not consent that their sons shall be used to send back slaves.

Mr. Carlisle asked if he had said anything leading to the belief that he wished the military power used in that

the belief that he wished the military power used in that way.

The screw steamers John Bell, Hope and Sarah

vote 107 to 42.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Senate. Mr. Cowan offered a resolution requesting the President to give thanks to Lieut. A. D. Harrell, Midshipman Stewart and Acting Master Amos Foster for the destruction of the robel schooner Echo, in Quantico Inlet.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee to whom was referred numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebels, &c., reported all back with one original bill as substitute for the whole, viz: to confiscate the property and free the slave of rebels.

Prince Kong has been appointed Regent.

The supreme council, composed of members hostile to Europeans, is dissolved. Sushan, prescuent of the finance department, has been publicly executed. Two other persons of high standing have been strangled, by order of the Emperor.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5. It is reported that Russia, at the commencement of the difficulties between England and America, employed all her influence in favoreace, and has recently taken steps to the same end.

The Russian Cabinet communicated to the great

conflication of the property of releis, Ac, reported book with one criginal bill as substitute for the whole viz: to confiscate the property and free the slave of robots.

Mr. Corning of New York, from the Conflictive on Ways and Means, reported a Joint resolution that in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the government and the interest on the national loon, and have an ample sinking fund for its utimate inquisition, at as being possed within, with the static on imports, will secure an ample sinking fund for its utimate inquisition, at as to impose within the static order to pay the ordinary expenses of the government and the interest on the national loon, and have an ample sinking fund for its utimate inquisition, at as to impose with the static order to a pay the confliction of the state of the directing that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President. Laid over.

The bill relative to the arrest of persons claimed or held in service by officers, was taken up.

Mr. Collamer officered an amendment as a substitute, that no officer of the army, navy, military or volunteer, shall assume the exercise of any authority to arrest any person on account of such being held to service. Any officer so offending shall be discharged from the service. Agreed to.

Mr. Sautsbury offered a new section, "Nor shall any soldier or officer, under like penaly, entice or decoy any stood, will not be surrendered without a struggle.

and our and a large quantity of the stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. Our loss is two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-merrow mening.

(Signed) J. A. Garfield, Comda, Brigade.

(

## The Markets.

AU	GUSTA	PE	RICES CURR	ENT.
	co	RREC	TED WEEKLY.	
	\$6 00 to	8 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00 to 11 00
Corn Meal,	80 to	88	Mutton,	6 to 8
Rye Meal,	1 00 to	0 00	Turkeys,	7 to 10
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Chickens,	6 to 10
Rye,	80 to	85	Geese,	7 to 10
Corn.	75 to	80	Clover seed.	10 to 15
Beans,	1 50 to	2 00	Herdsgrass,	2 50 to 2 75
Oats,	40 to	43	Red Top.	75 to 1 75
Potatoes,	25 to	35	Hay,	8 00 to 10 00
Dried Apples,	6 to	8	Lime	70 to 75
Cooking 44	40 to	50	Fieece Wool,	40 to 45
Winter 4	67 to	100	Pulled Wool,	40 to 45
Butter	15 to	17	Sheep Skins,	100 to 150

ways and means, reported the west Foint Academy appropriation bill. On this motion the committee obtained feave to sit during the sessions of the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the fortification bill. After a debate all the amendments were world down and the original bill passed.

Mr. Holman of Kentucky, from the Committee on Army Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the committee a copy of the contract for the purchase of horses for Col. Williams' regiment, now in Kentucky.

Mr. Steele of New Jersey, from the same committee, reported a resolution that they be instructed to inquire into two several orders or contracts, one for 50,000 and another for 25,000 Enfeld rifes, whether these contracts nave been extended or annualled, whether they have been sold, or offers made to sell them, etc. Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 20\*

Senatz. Mr. Wade introduced a bill repealing the law excepting witnesses examined before Congressional Committees from examination in Courts of Justice. He said he wanted the former law repealed before he went much further with the examination of witnesses before the Committee. Referred.

The Consalar Appropriation bill was passed.
House. Mr. Kellogg of Illinois, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the States for the supplies furnished their respective roops. Referred.

The Consalar Appropriation bill was passed.
House. Mr. Kellogg of Illinois, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the States for the supplies furnished their respective roops. Referred.

The Consalar Appropriation bill was plassed.

Mr. Holpherson reported a bill discharging bands of volunteer regiments from service on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hutchins et Godio, introduced a bill establishing a Territorial Government in the revolted States.

Mr. McPherson reported a bill discharging bands of volunteer regiments from service on the first of March.

Mr. McPherson reported a

Ar. McPherson reported a bill discharging bands of volunteer regiments from service on the first of March. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, introduced a bill repealing the Fishing Bounties.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making void all sales, transfers and dispositions of every kind of property by persons engaged in insurrection against the United States.

MANUFACTORY No. 84 BARCLAY Sr., (late 16 Bond St., 232 Broad

State St., First House South of the Freewill Bap-

tist Church, Augusta, Me.

Readfield, Depot, Jan. 18, 1862.

Cheese, Fish, Sait, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthra Coal, Best Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' uso, &c.,

POWDER, Shot, Fuse and Caps, including fine Sporting Powder, constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail, by
JOHN McARTHUR,
34

No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

SPINNING WHEELS.
BHAKER SPINNING WHEELS and PATENT HEADS.
JOHN MEANS, Agend.
August 11, 1860.

August 11, 1860.

August 11, 1860.

AND Sweet's Liniment just received by
EBEN FULLE
COTTON SEED MEAL, &c.
200 Bags Cotton Seed Meal. Also Rice Meal, Fine Feed
Shorts, for sale by

EBEN FULLE
COTTON SEED MEAL, &c.
200 Bags Cotton Seed Meal.
Shorts, for sale by

Shorts, for sale by

SOLD at J. W. KINSMAN

In Palermo, Dec. 15th, Mrs. Martha, widow of Audrew Lewis.

In Palermo, Dec. 15th, Mrs. Martha, widow of Andrew Lewis, ted 91 years.
In Phillips, Jan. 14th, Florida D., wife of Prescott Newman, at only daughter of Seward Dill, Esq., aged 29 years.
In Phillips, Jec. 25th, of diptheria, Ella M., only daughter of yer and Catherine B. Higgins, aged 10 years 8 months.
In Presden, Jan. 8th, Edward Goodwin, aged 37; Mrs. Sophin Garrin, aged 62; Dea. Samuel Emery, aged 81.
In Fryeburg, Dec. 31st, of scarlet fever and throat distemper, ranville, youngest son of Col. James Walker, aged 24 years; un 15th, John P., youngest son of John and Bebecca Scavey, at grandson of James and Susan E. Walker, aged 2 years 7 ouths; Jan. 16th, of the same disease, R. becca, wife of John avey, and oldest daughter of Col. James Walker, aged 25.
In Waterville, Louisa W., wife of Rev. H. Richardson, aged 61.
In Skowhegan, John Whitten, aged 63.
In Troy, Rev. Theodore Harding, aged 76.
In Monroe, Levi Flanders, aged 81.

### WASHINGTON AGENCY.

CYRUS S. KING.

ACGUSTINE JONES, A. B., Principal, with such assistance as may be required.

Thorough instruction in Painting, Drawing, &c., will be attended to by Phene A. R. Balley.

Terms for Tuition and Board very moderate, as usual.

Applications may be addressed to JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Vassalboro', Maine.

20th, 1st month, 1862.

TOMATO KETCHUP,

may also be had at the same addresset for \$2 per dozen. But had

Arisst: J. BURTON. Register.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Arisst: J. BURTON, Register.

6'

The County of Kennebec.

The Understored Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Understored Probate within and for the Said County, insance, respectfully represents that said insance praon is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz.—All the interest of said ward being her right of dower as the widow of John Foss, deceased, in a lot of land deeded to the deceased by Elijah Mosier, called the which offer it is for the interest of said ward being the region of the county is the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore purys for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

JOHN T. FIFIELD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. In Court of Probate at Appears of the property of the county of the market. Also, and have accommodations for part is, who will be waited upon with politeness deeround (and have accommodations for part is, who will be waited upon with politeness to sell and served with dispatch. And, as I intend to accommodate the public by keeping Oysters the year round (and not for the few winter months, only.) and said will be may endeavor to sell the best of Oysters, at the very lowest, living prices, I trust I may receive a fair share of Poysters sent to any part of the city free of charge.

BOBINSON & MULLIJKEN,

OBINSON & MULLIJKEN,

OBENSON & MULLIJKEN,

OBENSON & THE DOWN OF SAILEY FLOUR,

All the best brands in the market. Also,

ENNEBEC SS...At a Court of Probate, held at Angusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1862.

FRANKLIN WOODGOCK, Executor of the last will and testament of John Woodgock, Executor of the last will and testament of John Woodgock, Executor of the last will and testament of John Woodgock, Executor of the last will and testament of John Woodgock, Executor of the last will and testament of John Woodgock, Executor of the last will and testament of John Woodgock, Executor of the last will and testament of John Woodgock, late of Sidney, in said County, determined the estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his private continues against said estate; on the second Minday of February next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

I. K. BAKER, Judge.

Onlose For Franklin and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1862.

Will attend to

Tuning Plano Fortes, and for the exchange of the estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his private in the same should not be allowed.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

Onlose For Franklin and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1862.

Will attend to

Tuning Plano Fortes, and or the exchange of the estate of Sidney, in said County, of the wintruments for old ones, or those not every way adapted to present demands.

Orders left at the store of E. Fenko, will be attended to. Augusta, No. 9, 1861.

WISS D. E. PRAY,

Medical Clairvoyant and Phrenelogist.

Continues her practice of describing diseases and prescribing for the sick, at her residence, No. 19 SEW LL Street.

She also keeps a supply of Vegetable Medicines to suit the various diseases, such as Itheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Fevers and Consumption.

JOSIAH TRUE, Administration of the Estate of Abgusta the same should not be allowed.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Repister.

Onders left at the store of E. Fenko, will be attended to. Augusta, No. 9, 1861.

Tuning Plano Fortes, and for

A true copy. Attest: J. Buston, Register.

of all descriptions,

AUGUSTA, ME.

AUGU

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate held FLOUR.--GOOD FLOUR.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the secont Aving presented the application for allowance out of the personal extate of said deceased; Ordener, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successive, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burros, Register.

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to

SYBIL LIVERMORE, late of VASSALBOROUGH,

Peruvian Guano, American Guano. Poudrette, Coe's Super thosphate, Bone Manure, Bone Meal, together with a general soortment of Field Seeds, for sale either at wholeasie or retail, JOHN MCARTHUR.

No. 1. Market Square.

CROUND PLASTER.

300 tons Ground Plaster, best quality, and lowest prices, for sale by Hallowell, Jan. 13, 1862.

8. PAGE & Co. Hallowell, Jan. 13, 1862.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN

B. F. PARROTT, Sales for cash only.

DOWDER, SHOT, FUSE AND CAPS.

In Augusta, Jan. 14th, by Rev. Mr. Bray, Charles B. Caswell of the 21 Maine Battery, to Abbie A. Lowell of Farmington; 13th, by Wm. Gaslin, Jr., Esq., Henry A. Case to Julia F. Chapman, Jan. 4th, by A. Waterhouse, Esq., Loring C. Ficket to Martha J. Bragdon, both of Danville.

In Bolland, Josiah Lewis to Harriet A. Sawyer.
In Bolland, Josiah Lewis to Harriet A. Sawyer.
In Belland, Josiah Lewis to Harriet A. Sawyer.
In Belland, Capt. W. Hart to Mary A. Robinson.
In Edwiston, Frank Fowler to Abbie Shirley.
In Belland, Capt. W. Hart to Mary A. Robinson.
In Belnet, Capt. W. Hart to Mary A. Robinson.
In Trement, Llewellyn Cleaveland to Hannah Noore.
In Bethel, Timothy Ayer to Doreas F. Parks.
In Turney, Joseph W. Bryant to Mancy M. Goodwin.
In Topsham, James Maxwell to Mrs. Mary Hebbard.

This CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York.

Brandon

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK

STEAMERS.

The splendid and fast Steamship "CHESA.

FEAKE." Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SA

DR. I. SNELL, DENTIST.

With an experience of over twenty years, continues to Teeth filled, cleaned and extracted skillenly, faithfully and enderly. Ether administered in proper cases.

Office, No. 613 3372

Office, No. 69 Winthrop St., Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Dec. 30, 1861.

GARDINEK NURSERY.

THE Proprietor of this Nursery has for sale the best lot of TREES and PLANTS ever offered in this State, all of his own raising.

The Stock embraces 10,000 engrafted Apple Trees, of three, four and five seasons' growth; 10,000 Seedlings, same age; 15,000 Seedlings two and three years old; 1000 Pear Trees, two and three years from the bud; Plum and therry Trees; 1,500 Houghton Seedling Gooseberry; 1000 English do., (IT varieties, some very large;) 1000 Currant, several varieties; a large amount and choice varieties of Strawberry, Raspherry, Rhubarth, and Asparagus Plants, and a few Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. Also 1000 GRAPE VINES, enbracing eight varieties, most of them very strong and vigorous—many now in bearing. Persons intending to purchase are invited to call and see for themselves. Location, on BRUXSWICK STREET, one mile from Gardiner Depot.

October 21, 1861.

Aman Block—Temp

ill prosecute claims for moneys due deventers; see to the procuring of

PENSIONS. BOUNTIES,

the pay of discharged soldiers, &c., and to any other business parties may desire to have transacted with ARMY, NAVY, POST OFFICE, or other Departments at Washington.

In all matters of this kind entrusted to his care, he will have the aid of HON. HORATIO KING, (Late Postmaster General, who will attend personally to their adjustment before the Departments.

DURE WINE.

MANUFACTURED from the celebrated Muscadine Graps. A pure article for the Communion Table and for a Medicine.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to furnish a PEW HUNDRED BOTTLES OF WINE. Two Years Old, made from the celebrated Wine and Table Graps, called Northern Muscadine.

No. 1, Pitt Champagne bottle, \$5.50 per dozen; No. 2, same size bottle, \$1 per dozen—money to accompany the order.

Also, orders for ROOTS of this remarkable, good and perfectly wone, to set next spring, will be promptly attended to

All the best brands in the market. Also Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Graham Flour and Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—"rane's, Soda, Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Caudies all sizes. Oakum. Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit

AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL.

MOLASSES, ETC.

20 HOGSHEADS early crop Cuba Molasses.
Tierces and Bbls. P. R. and New Orleans Molasses,
30 Chests Tea.
Hogsheads and Bbls. of Sugar, &c.,
For sale by
JOHN McARTHUR,
11 No. 1 Market Square.

WOOL AND HIDES. CASH and the highest market prices paid for Hides, Calf skins, Wool and Wool skins, and Tallow, by ROBINSON & MULLIKEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1862. GARDINER MILLS FLOUR.

therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the same of the sa FRESH GROUND PLASTER.

of the best quality, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, reasonable prices.

Augusta, Jan. 15, 1862.

BUSSELL EATON.

5tf

ROBINSON & MULLIKEN,

Augusta, Maine. CURRIERS' STOCK.

STRAITS, Bank and Shore Oil; also Lamp Black and Tallow, constantly for sale by

No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

DLOWS. I HAVE a large stock of PLOWS from different Manufactories, which I am selling at the Manufacturers' prices. Also CULTIVATORS, HORSE-HOES, some of a new and approved pattern. Augusta, April 15.

SPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
AND Sweet's Liniment just received by
48
EBEN FULLER.

Has Returned to Maine. And can be consulted at the BANGOR HOUSE,

BANGOR, MAINE,

Commencing January 18th,

UNTIL FURTRER NOTICE.

CHISAM & COBB, WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and to bublic to their extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CLOTHING,

And Furnishing Goods, Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings, Of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the best manner and style.

CLOTHING. OVER COATS, PROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS. A Large Variety of Furnishing Goods.

MILITARY GOODS! Sword Belts, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, UNIFOR vis made to order of the best Army Blue cloth, and All the above will be sold CHEAPER, for cash than ever be-fore offered on the Kennebec River. The Members of the Legislature, and others visiting Augusta-rom the Eastern senion of the State, are respectfully invited to all at this establishment and examine our stock before purchas-ne elsewhere.

Remember the place. CHISAM & COBB, MEONIAN BUILDING, Augusta, Oct. 1861.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK. Incorporated in 1848.

Incorporated in 1848.

THIS institution continues to receive deposits from persons residing in any part of the country, in sums of any amount not less than one dollar.

Dividends of two percent, are made twice a year (February and August) on all deposits of five dollars and upward; at the end of every fifth year, an extra dividend of the surplus profits is made on all sums then on deposite. This dividend has heretofore amounted to totoo per cent, per amasum, and will not fall below that sum at the time of the next extra dividend, February, 1864.

Denositors who allow their money to remain in the Bank for the on an sums true of acceptable. This dividend in as servoured amounted to troe per cent. per amiss, and will not fall below that sum at the time of the next extra dividend, February, 1862 bepositors who allow their money to remain in the Bank for the whole five years, are sure to receive at least six per cent interest. All Depositors who may have deposits of six months standing, in the Bank at the end of the fifth year, when the extra dividend is made, will share in that dividend in the same proportion for the length of time their money may have been in. Deposits may be withdrawn at any time, upon notice. The dividends are payable when declared, but if not called for, are imaged to the principal and put on interest.

To persons having either large or small sums to invest, this Bank affeeds a safe, convenient and profumble opportunity for the deposite of their money; and to Widows, Minors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and all persons holding funds for secure investment, it offers peculiar facilities.

The investments of the Bank are made by a Board of Trustees, in Saite, County, City and Town securities, and Mortanges of Real Estate of double the amount loaned, which readers the safety of the funds beyond question.

The Officers for the current year are as follows:

GOOKS, PRESIDENT.

SYLVANUE CALDWELL, JE,
BESJ. A. G. FULLER,
DRAN PRAY,
WILLIAM S. BADGER,
EDWARD FENBO,

Trustees. KTEMAN LIBBEY, EDWARD FENNO, Treasurer. WM. R. SMITH Secretary and Treasurer.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of apital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who lesire to insure in a safe Home Compony, and who prefer to pay at once a tair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hazard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, now exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

32 Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

A UGUSTA EXCELSIOR FACTORY.

Dealers and Upholsterers supplied on reason-The following is one of a rumber of testimonials which might be given of the value of this article:

"I have a bed filled with it that has been in constant use for six years, and is good yet.

Rev. II. WHITCHER, Augusta."

E. C. COOMBS & 1 O.

Augusta, Dec. 23, 1861.

WHEREAS, Gustavus A. Blake, on the Eleventh day of August, A. D. 1843, by his deed of mortgage of that date, duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Kennebec County, Book 164, page 504, conveyed to me a certain piece of land situate it Augusta, in said County, and bounded as follows, via :—Beginning on the West side of a new street running southerly from Green street, between Sewall and Chapel streets at a point on said new street, one hundred and sixty-four feet from the South side of Green street, in the south east corner of a piece of land Nathan Weston conveyed to Joshua L. Heath and Chandler Beale, thence running outherly on the West side of said new street, fifty feet, thence running westerly parallel with Green street, ninety-five feet, thence running westerly parallel with Green street, ninety-five feet, those running contrelvy parallel with ald new street. fifty feet, those running casterly by the south line of Heath and Beale, thence running casterly by the south line of Heath and Beale's land, ninety-five feet, to the bound begun at. Being the same land conveyed by Henry A. Blake to said G. A. Blake by deed dated February 14. A. D 1843, with the buildings thereon; a. of the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I therefore claim to forecless the same for breach of condition pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made-and provided.

THEOPHILLUS. LADD, by S. Tircomp, bis Att'y.

Jan. 8, 1862.

20 WINTER STREET, BOSTON. S. S. WILLIAMS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MOURNING MILLINERY

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES, Flour, Pork, Lard, Cheese & Country Produce, No. 185 Fore Street, Head of Central Wharf, 6m35 PORTLAND,

Linings, Bindings, Rid & Goat Stock & Finding 1y35 Nos. 31 and 33 Union Street, PORTLAND, Mr.

WHOLESALE FLOUR DEALER,

BARTON & CASWELL, ARR just receiving an elegant assertment of Dress Goods which customers are invited to examine.

Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861.

KILBURN & BARTON have just opened their Spring etyles of LADIES' CAPES, including all the most desirable styles, to which they invite the attention of customers. May 15, 7861

The Officers for the current year are as follows : WILLIAM A. BROOKS, PRESIDENT.

Office in Darby Block, Water Street, And open every day during business hours.
Augusta, September, 1861.

President—John L. Cutler, Augusta.

Directors:

Enmuel Coov, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Darius Alden, Augusta,
Darius Alden, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

EXCELSIOR For Filling Mattresses, Under Beds, Lounge and Sofa Backs and Seats,

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

NEW STYLE OF WINTER CLOAKS,

WHICH exceed in variety and elegance of design any which
have ever before been presented to the public, containing, among
other new and novel style, the following: Mountaineer, Northern Belle, Russia Robe, Estella, French Gosanck, Laify Franklin,
Evangeline, Clothida, Empress, &c, to which we are constantly
adding new patterns as fast as they make their appearance. We
also keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cloak Clotha,
which we manufacture to order BARTON & CASWELL,
Corner of Oak and Water streets.

Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861.

Particular attention will be given to custom work.

11. E. MORTON.

Winthrop, Dec. 30, 1861.

PAMILY MOURNING STORE, MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

TYLER & BUCKNAM, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE LEATHER, Wax Leather, Freuch & American Calf Ski

No. 1 Gall Block, 6m35 PORTLAND, Mr.

CLOAKS AND CAPES.

CHURNS.

WISHING to make a change in my business. I now offer my entire Stock of new and choice PAPER-HANGINGS, and GILT CLOTH WINDOW-CURTAINS at cost. P. W. MINSMAN, Druggist and Apothepary, No. 7 Union Block.
Augusta. July 1st, 1861.

PARBER'S HORSE POWERS,
The best horse medicine in use, for sale by EDER FULLER.

TilE subscriber takes this method of informing the communi-y that they have purchased the Factory of W. A. Drew, and re still manufacturing a very nice article of

Packing valuable articles of merchanding for transportation, and various other purposes.

It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under pillows or bolsters.

Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a matters that will hast for years at one-half the cost.

To individuals ordering 100 pounds or more direct from the factory, accompanied with the cash, we will sell at 2 ets. per fb.

THE subscriber would give notice that he still continues in the business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. Grateful for past favors, I still solicit the patronge of old customers and the public in general. Those wishing to have dry feet and warm heads, will do well to call and examine my stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Hats, Caps. and

Wholesale Dealers in

PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermometer Churns, Dash Churus, Cheese Presses and Hoops. JOHN MEANS, Agent. Augusta, June 10, 1861. CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

The flower shines not for itself at all; Its joy is the joy it treely diffuses; Of beauty and baim it is prodigal, And it lives in the life it sweetly loses. No choice for the rose but glory or doom— To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom of the chap To deny 1s to die.

Poetry.

The seas lend silvery rain to the land, The hand its sapphire streams to the ocean: The heart sends blood to the brain of command, The brain to the heart its lightning motion: And ever and ever we yield our breath— Till the mirror is dry and images death :

He is dead whose hand is not opened wide
To help the need of a human brother;
He doubles the life of his life-long ride
Who gives his fortunate place to another;
And a thousand million lives are his
Who carries the world in his sympathies:
To deny

Throw gold to the far dispersing wav',
And your ships sail home with tons of treasure,
Care not for comfort, all hardship brave,
And evening and age shall sup with pleasure;
Fling health to the sunshine, wind and rain,
And roses shall come to the check again;
To give
Is to live.

What is our life? Is it wealth or strength?
If we, for the Master's sake will lose it.
We shall find it a hundred-fold, at length,
While they shall forever lose who refuse it;
And nations that save their union and peace
At the cost of right their woe shall increase;
They save
A grave.

## Our Story-Teller.

### THE SAVINGS BANK BOOK

"Of a truth," said the locksmith Werner, who lives in Water street, "of a truth, there may be no miracles now-a-days; but, still, many a time, when one has fallen into a deep abyss, a Hand lifts one out which has a power beyond any human hand, and when one comes to think about it, it seems to one like a miracle. It makes me feel dizzy when I reflect what might have been my fate if the Holy Spirit, which influences some good men, had not seized hold upon me, and if there had not been a something within me upon which it could take hold."

"Yes, neighbor Weaver, the Jacquard machines in your factory are very wonderfully constructed, and I cannot understand how the fabric and exquisite design are produced by them at the same time; but the grand machinery of the world, in which a human life is only one single thread, is still more wonderfully constructed, still more mysteriously devised, and still more difficult to anderstand; and when one draws out a single human thread of life, one perceives in it—just as I did, not long ago, in an actual spider's thread, examined through a microscope—that it is a seven fold thread twisted together. Now I will tell how I have been twisted together, and how I was

dance through a microscope—that it is a seven fold thread twisted together. Now I will tell how I have been twisted together, and how I was in danger of getting into a dreadful knot or of being snapped in two.

You know that I was an orphan, and grew up without belonging to any one in the world. I was a young lively fellow, when I went as journeym in to the guildmaster, in Schoollane. My master, as youn know was a quiet, well to-do man. He said very little, but what he did say was very weighty, and commanded attention.

When he paid me my first week's wages, he said, 'Peter half of it is enough for you; the rest of it I shall keep and put together, week by week, till there is sufficient to place in the savings bank.' And so it was; for when the master said anything should be, nobody had the courage to contradict him.

So my master went with me to the savings bank, and my name was entered into a large ledger, and I received a little book—in which again was splendidly written my name, and upon the opposite page my first deposit, which was sevend wend onlars—bound in beautiful marble paper, smooth to the touch, firmly and compactly put together, so that it was perfect delight to me, beyond what I can describe. There was a sort of childland in the day of the proposite page my first deposit, which was sevend even in our sleeping room, that it was perfect delight to me, beyond what I can describe. There was a not of childland in the day of the was now busy in the crection of the New House of Correction, and there were so many additional parts and the counter; 'come in here.'

On one occasion, however, when we were the waster of a world full of splender and pleasance; but not the manuscript of the darkness, my companion fascinated me with this pictures of a world full of splender and pleasance; but not have moment I was miserable.

'We again went to bed, and, lying there is in darkness miserable.

'We again went to bed, and, lying there is in the with this pictures of a world full of splender and pleasance; but not ha opposite page my lirst deposit, which was seven dollars—bound in beautiful marble paper, smooth to the touch, firmly and compactly put together, so that it was perfect delight to me, beyond what I can describe. There was a sort of childish joy and there is, after all, no pleasanter feeling than when we can say for the first time, "Thou hast really something thou canst call thy own—there is something belonging to thee that people cannot see, and yet which thou hast thyself ac-

"Never spent I such a happy spring as that of 1846, which was also a good wine year. When I looked around me and saw how beautifully everything sprouted, blossomed, and grew, I constantly thought to myself, 'And I also have a little ield, though nobody may see it, and there it is

budding, and blossoming, and growing, and that is my savings bank book.

I was so happy in myself that I left off smoking. I was becoming quite miserly, and I never rested nor was satisfied till I had another amount of savings put in; and, accordingly, on the day, be fore St. James' day, I carried in a round sum, and the Finance Councillor, Menniger, who managed the savings bank out of poor human kindness, congratulated me, and the new deposit in 'This day received five dollars.'

But strange to say, when I read over this second entry, my joy was not nearly as great as on "It goes on slowly," was my secret thought, it will be such a very long time before I can save

any great amount.
But I repelled this thought, and was very soon as cheerful and contented as ever.

as cheerful and contented as ever.

When, in the day time, or more especially in an evening, I passed by the building in which was the savings bank, I said, almost aloud to myself, 'Yes, up there lies my money; but it lies idle day nor night; it is gaining interest. That is right; it is doing something for me, and before long I will help it—I will send in fresh recruits.'

"If I had but continued to say that alone to myself! But I said it, before long, to an acquaintance of mine, a young man from the Pflez or Palatinate, who had come to be with us. He shrugged his shoulders and laughed derisively a my childish satisfaction.

low myself small indulgencies. I wished again to enjoy my youth, and this desire may go so far as to lead a man into great extremes which, I was not happy, and I would often take my savings bank book out of my trunk and please myself with thinking that all which was written own there was safe, and could not run through my fingers. There was a printed table of interto reckon up how much my wealth would pro-duce; and, after a very careful calculation—that is, as careful as my excitement would allow—I found that, for the whole sum of my deposit, I should receive more than half a dolla Yes, there it stood, all as clear as possible; but I had not paid my money at regular times, nor yet at the beginning of a month, I was puzzled to make out the interest for odd weeks and days My fellow-journeyman, however, was a clever accountant, and very ready with his pen, and he told me to a fraction exactly what I could demand, and sang about my wealth in a parody on the 'Hunter of Kurpfalz,' threw my little book mand, and sang and exclaimed.—'There flies up to the ceiling, and exclaimed,whole wealth of Peter Werner, the great cap-

italist!' My book fell down upon my face, and it seemed to me as if an affront had been offered to it. I felt as if I ought to ask its pardon, as I wiped it care-fully, and hid it in my trunk, resolved never

again to show it to my companion.

Towards Christmas a great fire broke out in the town, and before a stop could be put to its progress the house in which was the savings bank was burned down. My heart seemed to die within me when I saw it, and I wept when I heard that the principal ledger was burned. My whole property was thus lost at a stroke. My fellow-journeyman, however, laughed, and

My fellow-journeyman, however, laughed, and said, 'What a fool you are! What are you crying for? Government has guaranteed the savings bank, and you have your deposits below to show.

Government must pay you.'

I was calmer; for that is the way people rea-

son; and a great many think that whatever government pays comes out of an invisible purse, which hangs down from Heaven, and out of which as much can be taken as needed, and none put in. Again I showed my little book to my companion,

but this time I did not allow it to go out of my hand, and he assured me all was right.

When we were in bed, however, he woke me, and said—

'P. ter, we can both of us be rich men; we can so manage that our money shall work for us, and we do nothing more than walk about.'

I thought at first, that he must be dreaming; but he explained himself, that we two should go to California, where people have nothing to do but dig gold out of the ground. I had no objection to that, but then I could not see where the money was to come from which would take us to California. He said that my savings bank money would be sufficient.

'Did you not abuse it as a beggarly sum?' I

the Finance Councillor Memninger, came to our lit right? I nodded without a word. He now house. I was standing at the door as she came laid before me the remaining odd dollars, when, up, and she gave her message to me; I must go again drawing down his spectacles to his eyes, he up immediately to Finance Councillor Memninger, and take my locksmith's tools with me.

"I went with the girl. She was a healthy, bright young creature, whose eyes seemed to be 'Yes,' I replied.

as good a chance of happiness as another, if he is only honest, and has a good conscience.

At these words the bunch of pick-locks which I held in my hand fell to the ground, and there are the locks which I held in my hand fell to the ground, and there are the locks which is the considerable of the consid was such a fluttering before my eyes that I could not find the keyhole, and again Katherine laughed at me because it was evident that I did not

'How can you think such a thing? I myself was—'he silent. You also, are in the same case, as you'll see,' returned the Finance Councillor: 'you had better say nothing. From this place you do not stir—stay where you are!' He called his wife. She came, and he explained to her that it was his intention, to present to her that it was his intention, to present to her that now something had occurred which must be immediately sifted to the bottom; there was missing from this casket a brooch of very large value.

'You are at liberty,' said he turning to me, 'to deny what you are charged with, and let the law take its course, or I will search you, as my wife will search Katherine.'

'Me! Search me?' exclaimed Katherine; and

will search Katherine.'
'Me! Search me?' exclaimed Katherine; and the thought that she, too—she who had spoken so frankly, so religiously, so freely out of an honest heart—that she should fall under so ignominious a suspicion, made me entirely forget what I had to reproach myself with. I placed myself mies.

said to me—
"Do you see? Here will come the poor, stupid fools; we belong to the higher grade, and shall drive in our coach like great folks."
"On Christmas evening, the maid servant of the Finance Councillor Mempinger, came to our the finance of the Finance Councillor Mempinger, came to our the finance of the finance o

'Are you not the journeyman locksmith who 'Yes,' I replied.

bright young creature, whose eyes seemed to be lit up with the Christmas candles.

"Why do you keep looking at me?" I inquired, as we went along.

"My father was also a locksmith," she replied, and I always look with interest at one of the craft."

"You are a very sensible girl," I replied; "what is your name?"

"As far as the sense of either of us goes, I might be called Joan and you Jack," she said, laughingly; 'but my name is Katherine."

"The very name of my mother, now in Heaven," I remarked.

"Yes," I replied.

"I am glad of that; I am glad to meet you. I have often reproached myself that I had not asked your forgiveness for the suspicion I then cast upon you, and which must have been so painful to you at the time. But the fact was, that I delayed it so long, I persuaded myself that you were no longer in the town. I beg you now, however, to receive my apology, and if I can in any way be serviceable to you I shall be glad. I have done you an injustice, and you will do me a favor if you will allow me—. What is amiss? Are you not well? What is it?

Ah! who can express the crowd of emotions

shrugged his shoulders and laughed derisively at my childish satisfaction.

'What can you do with that beggarly sum?' said he. 'It is rich people alone who can get on in the world; they eat, and drink, and sleep, and in the meantime their money increases, so that they can say 'Good morning, holiday-time.' As long as a man cannnot say so, he is a poor wretch.'

I did not trouble myself very much about his words; I was not poor, I knew, neither was I a wretch; but do as one will, remarks like these produce their effect. I permitted myself to be over-persuaded to smoke a little, and then to allow myself small indulgencies. I wished again to enjoy my youth, and this desire may go so far as good a chance of happiness as another, if he is

## TREATMENT OF CROUP.

ed at me because it was evident that I did not belong to the very clever. At length, after many attempts, the bolt was shot, and like dew drops glittering in the sun, we beheld the brilliant contents of the casket; a diamond necklace lying upon dark blue velvet.

Kutherine turned to the door and called to her master that the casket was open. But scarcely had he entered and cast a look within the lidth than with a heavy gripe, he laid his hand upon my shoulder, and exclaimed—

'What is this? Where is the brooch with the large diamonds?'

TREATBENT OF Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflammation implies beat, and that heat must be subdued or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to eool the parts in case of an attack of croup, relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold water applied to a hot skin cools it, but all do not as well know and understand, that hot water applied to an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflammation of the inner surface of the windpi large diamonds?'
I trembled like an aspen leaf; the bunch of picklocks in my hand jingled. 'That is the way; anybody looking at thee can see what thou art. They have been trying thee, trying thee falsely, and now thou wilt go to prison!' So spake my soul within me. I was near falling on my knees. The voice of Katherine, however, roused me.
'How can you think such a thing? I myself was—''

# Family Fireside Talk.

THE COTTAGE UNDER THE HILL. No lordly elm trees are swaying there; But the rustic oak and the cedar fair, That grow by the winding rill. Their tall heads wave on the summer air, O'er the cottage under the hill.

The robin loves at the twilight hour,
Ere he flitteth away to his resting bower,
His evening song to trill;
And the wild bee sings from the violet flower,
By the cottage under the hill,

The wild vine hangs from the moss roof low;

and, peeping to see whether the white sparrow had sent to become a dealer in intoxicating drinks. portion of milk through the window to her neigh- perance. His struggles, his longings, his endeav

ors, his short reformations, and his downward plunges again, cannot but excite the deepest sympathy of every feeling heart. Such an one is like men in the surging billows of the sea, striving to

a prosperous man, he was wont to relate the history of his early life; and thus, by degrees the the wholesale." saying passed into a proverb-

"He who would thrive Must the white sparrow s

### WHAT DO THE WOMEN WANT US TO DO ABOUT THE WAR?

moment, and insinuates that you are a "playboy who stopped there.—The Country Parson. she'd show folks how to fight. Then when you finally make up your mind to go to the seat of war, she bursts into wet tears, which spot your There is a commendation which affords me an war, she bursts into wet tears, which spot your new uniform and tarnish the gold lace on your sleeves, and thinks "you ought to be ashamed to go off and leave your family." She vows "she don't believe you care a straw for your wife, or a cent for your sweet children;" and she knows you would rather be anywhere than at home, and "wishes she were a man, she'd teach the President better than to send men away from their families."

Then, when the day comes for you to start, she yows that she "will never speak to you again it to be the property of the prope

ows that she "will never speak to you again it you persist in going." Then, when you take a paper out of your pocket and pretend to read a furlough from the commandant excusing you, and giving you leave to stay at home, she throws her painful and humiliating.—Channing.

apron over her head, sits down on the floor and howls aloud, "To think she should have a coward for her husband"—that her "husband should be in reconstructing and improving the above Machine, now offer it in reconstructing and improving the above Machine, now offer it in reconstructing and improving the above Machine, now offer it afraid to go to the wars." And then, when you tell her that it's all a mistake, and that you are going after all, she howls louder than ever, because she "knows you will be killed," or she feels it is he hope that you will come home with two it in her bones that you will come home with two wooden legs, and then how can you take her to the academy on opera nights. Then she resorts in turn to every one of the immense lists of femule tactics to keep you at home. She weeps, she Section from the first wind to the control of the c banters, she pokes fun at you—she wishes she was a man—she gets mad—she sulks—she threatens to go home to her mother—she coaxes—she

resolved not to leave their nests.

There are thousands of men that are said to be
Herr Ruckwart was reflecting on the disadvanwell-meaning men, who gain their livelihood by Herr Ruckwart was reflecting on the disadvantages of this state of things, when suddenly he perceived a lad coming out of the house, carrying a sack of wheat on his shoulders. He seemed to be in great haste to get out of the precincts of the farm; and Herr Ruckwart soon perceived that his steps were not bent toward the mill, but toward a public house, where Casper had, unhappily, a long score to pay. He hastened after the astonished youth, and quickly relieved him of his burden.

The farmer next bent his steps to the cow-house. but I have no medicine that can cure them after.

The farmer next bent his steps to the cow-house. they are once inoculated," he would never conerchance taken refuge there, he discovered to his of all piteous things in this world, the most pitismay that the milk-maid was handing a liberal ous is to see a noble nature touched with intem-"As far as the sense of either of us goes, I aright be called Joan and you shock, is the said, laight per laid of the property in the surface of the property of the property

GENIUS DEVELOPED BY ACCIDENT.

There have been very popular writers who were brought out by accident. They did not know what precious vein of thought they had at command, till they tumbled upon it as if by One reason why it is so difficult to please a woman is, that she seldom knows herself what she wants. In most cases it is as hard to satisfy the wants are the selection of the woman is, that she seldom knows herself what she wants. In most cases it is as hard to satisfy a woman as it would be to content a captain who would set you to steer his ship and wouldn't tell you whether he wanted you to go to Jersey or Japan. They wouldn't be satisfied, whatever you do. Especially in the matter of war. Particularly in the matter of the present war. Your wife, or mother, or sister, or whoever may be the woman that owns you, refuses to be content, no matter what you do. If you don't join a military company she sulks, insinuates that you are a coward, turns up her nose, and "wishes she was a man." If you do join said company, she scolds about the expense, grumbles about the loss of time, and growls whenever you go to drill—though in spite of her growling she always saves the choicest part of the dinner for you when you do come.

Then she laughs at you, and calls you a "dressed up monkey," the first time she sees you in uniform, she rushes over to Mrs. Jones to tell what a "splendid officer" he looks in his new military dress. Then single producing that the discovered within himself a capacity for producing that the discovered within himself a capacity for producing that which men will plays for acting that he discovered within himself a capacity for producing that he discovered within himself a capacity for producing that which men will plays for acting that he discovered within himself a capacity for producing that he discovered within himself a capacity for producing that he discovered within himself a capacity for producing that he discovered within himself a capacity for producing that which men will plays for acting that he discovered within himself a capacity for producing that which men will not easily let die. When a young military man, disheartened with the service, sought for an appointment as an Irish Commissioner of Excise, and was sadly disappointed because he did not get it, it is probable that he had as little idea as any one else had that he possessed that aptitude for the conduc

a "splendid officer" her husband is and how "magnificent" he looks in his new military dress. Then
sixpence a day, many Goldsmiths who never were
sixpence a day, many Goldsmiths who never were if your regiment is ordered away, and you insinuate that "business affairs" will keep you at home, all her fire is blazing in an instant, and she Shakspeare who held horses at the theatre door upbraids you for "backing out" at the critical for pence, as the Shakspeare we know of did, and

atural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of finned with Kencdy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed and you
fill be well in the mercitor,

Headache and Throbbing of the Temples is
pared by the pressure from insensible averagination—in green is caused by the pressure from insensible perspiration—is cared by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Lininent.

Wenkness of the Back—follow the directions in the circular around each bottle.

It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Mannfactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass.

Price 50 cents.

# Price 50 cents. Sold in Augusta by Dorr & Craig, F. W. Kinsman, Ebbn Filler, and Chas. F. Potter. Also by Druggists gener-dly the method the State. 1941 E. D. NORCROSS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HOT AIR FURNACES.

Manufacturer of a larger variety of Furnaces than can be found in any other establishment, designed for warming all classes of buildings from a small dwelling to the largest church. For durability and economy I can refer to the large number of persons that have used them the past ten years. I have the present sensou made great improvements, and have constructed a superior furnace, adapted to burn wood or coal—a first rate article. I also manufacture furnaces and heaters from steam boiler iron. er iron.

All in want of the best heating apparatus are requested to call

A STOVES,

Among which are the Good Samari Charter Oak, New Amazon, Beauty of the West, and White Mountain Cookstoves.

A variety of Coa and Addition and Box Stoves, Ranges, Fire Frames, Farmer's Boilers, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Pumps, and a good assortment of House Furnishing Goods.

THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL CO.

GIVE notice that they are manufacturers of Kerosene Oil and proprietors of the trade mark of that name, and whereas it has come to their knowledge that other persons, either fraudulently or through ignorance, are selling in the market, under that name, common Coal Oils of dark color, offensive smell and poor quality for burning and lubricating, and Kerosene Oils adulterated with Camphene, Burning Fluid, Coal Tar and Kosin Napthas, and other deleterious substances. to the damage of both ourselves and the consumers. The present is to caution our customers and consumers generally against said imposition and we would request that when doubt exists in regard to having obtained the pure Kerosene Oil that samples be submitted to us for examination, and proof curnished that the proper legal measures may be taken to protect us in our just rights.

The Pure Portland Kerosene Oil can be obtained in any quantity of FRANKLIN WINGATE, 38tf

No. 4 North's Block, Water Street, Augusta. THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL CO.

No. 4 North's Blook, Water Street, August

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his valuable farm for sale, situated in North Fayette, on the stage contains one hundred and forty-six acres, suitably divided into mowing, pasturing and wood-inad. Said farm cuts 35 tons of hay, and is within six miles of four villages, and was formerly known as the Dea. Palmer farm. Said farm is well fenced and watered, with a good house well finished, and a large bara and outbu ldings enough for all practical purposes.

Said farm will be sold nitogether, or in pieces, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy a pasture of ten, fifteen or thirty acres, well fenced, can be accommodated.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ISAAC MASON.

North Fayette, Jan. 1, 1862.

BY HOMAN & BADGER.

Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, J. Editors.

TERMS:—Two dollars per annum; if payment is made within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed by come to prevent the particular for all practical purposes.

Said farm will be sold nitogether, or in pieces, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy a pasture of ten, fifteen or thirty acres, well fenced, can be accommodated.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ISAAC MASON.

North Fayette, Jan. 1, 1862.

Said farm for the stage was formerly and wood-inade and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in read-ing matter twelve cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in read-ing matter twelve cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in read-ing matter twelve cents per line.

27-All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers. Hoxas & Badgers, Augusta, Masser.

North Fayette, Jan. 1, 1862.

North Fayette, Jan. 1, 1862.

North Fayette, Jan. 1, 1862.

I, THE Subscriber, having made a change in my business, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth, about one mile from the Village and Depot, and in a pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains about one hundred acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturing. It has four acres of Orchard, mostly engrafted fruit a large wood-lot of good growth, and is well watered. The buildings are in good repair, and a plenty of them for all practical purposes. Said farm will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, and immediate possession given. Terms one-half cash down, the remainder in one, two, and three years, with good security. For the production of the production of

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Augusta, Jan. 7, 1862. FOR SALE LOW.

2,000 Bols. Flour,
11,500 bushels Corn,
500 "Rye,
20 bbls. Lard,
400 tons White and Red Ash Coal, all sizes.
Also, just received 150 tons Blacksmiths' Coal, for sale low for
PARROTT & BRADBURY.

UNITED STATES AGENT For the payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

CHAS. F. POTTER,

BATES' STUMP AND ROCK LIFTER, IMPROVED:

THE Subscribers having spent considerable time and money, in reconstructing and improving the above Machine, now offer it to the Farmers of Maiothers who may have occasion to use it, feeling confident it cannot be surpassed by any other for the purposes for which it was occigned; viz., for lifting heavy be used, in the lifting confident it cannot be surpassed by any other for the purposes for which it was occigned; viz., for lifting heavy be dies or moving them in any direction.

The Machine, as now constructed, consists of a rocking head, to conceid with a rack wheel by means of payls and cross hangers, so that the more weight there is attached, the more so fanges, so that the more weight there is attached, the more so that it can be used and a body raised to any height desired.

To reverse the action of the Machine, Spiral Springs suspended from each arm of the head are hooked to the pawl hangers, and the support it, or from a derrick, and the same motion of the levers the wheel turns back, lowering the weight can be raised white the purpose, or from any point where a chain can be hooked, so that it can be used for lifting weights from almost any situation. Another purchase is at the cannot be recommon mode for most purposes, by a strong hook and swivers at the sense of the special value o

the cure of threat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for action of the muscle—cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.—Qually good for man and beast.

Pieurisy is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Braises are caused by a sudden pressure of the firsh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment Liniment.

Cramp is a contraction of the muscles caused by a sudden toppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Billious Culic is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sore Thront and Hoarseness are caused by an undural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flamel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sore Thront and Hoarseness are caused by an undural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flamel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed and you will be required.

Sore Charless of the cure of the ribs—is the virtues that it did have when making the confidence of manulating the confidence of the cure of the cure of the ribs—is and the virtues that it did have when making the confidence of manulating the cure of the earth. Few and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few the carth. Few the carth.

DR. NICHOLS' Cough Mixture, Weeks' Magic Compound, Wistar's Balsam, Wistar's Cherry, Brant's Pulmonary Balsam, Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, Dr. Parson's Cough Candy. Turlington's Balsam of Life, Devine's Pitch Lozenges, Roger's Liverwort and Tar, Homeopathic Pills, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Hunter's Balsam, Negetable Pulmonary Balsam, Skelton's Syrup. Hangarian Balsam, Seri's Syrup of Liverwork, Spaulding's Throat Confections, Byron's Pulmonic Wafers, Downs' Elikir, Wood's Lung Balsam, Or Vest's Cough Mixture, Davis' Pain Killer, Dr. Titche's Cough Cure, Howe's 'Cough Pills, Dr. Hill's Cough Pills, Allen's Balsamic Lozenges, Arabian Balsam, Seth Arnold's Balsam, Indian Pulmonic Balsam, Mrs. Judkins' Cough Curp, Dr. Orderay's Cough Cure, Howe's 'Cough Pills, Dr. Hill's Cough Pills, Allen's Balsamic Lozenges, Arabian Balsam, Seth Arnold's Balsam, Indian Pulmonic Balsam, Mrs. Judkins' Cough Cyrup, Dr. Johnson's Liniment, Dr. Jewett's Pulmonary Elixir, Brande's Indian Cherry Expectorant, Dr. Larooksh's Indian Pulmonic Syrup.
F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist, Sml

SEWING MACHINES. With new and very important Improvements

MAKING them the cheapest as well as the best in the market, for all kinds of sewing.

E. VARNEY, AGENT.

49tf

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA. DR. BELL, Operating Surgeon,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

One door North of Cushnoc House, State Street, AUGUSTA Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M Two Doors North of the Post Office Augusta, Me. SHIP CHANDLERY, &c. HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred llemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarns, Marline, Flax and Hemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twine, Oakum, Tar, Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN McARTHUR, 31tf Nos. 1 & 3 Market Square.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

BRIGHT ON GRAPE CULTURE. SECOND EDITION.—THIRTY PAGES OF NEW MATTER, with the experience of 1860 and '61, being the most important part of the work. Indispensable to all Grape Growess. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. So cents, in stamps.

Address,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER.

Geo. Hamilton, Dexter.
S. Dill, Esq., Phillips.
C. F. Pillsbury, Kingfield.
Dr. L. P. Sewyer, Denmark.
D. M. Cook, Casco.
Jabes Pratt, Greene.
James Trench, Norridgeweck
Wm. Roberts, Yarmouth
H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette.
H B. Chandler, West Sumset
James Dodgon, Harmony. T. P. Packard, Houlton,
J. H. Maccomber, Mile.
A. T. Moeers, Ashland.
E. A. Jenks, Brownville.
W. P. Spofford, Dedham.
T. Mayo, Monroe.
J. A. Milliken, Cherryfield.
C. H. B. Woodbury, Dover.
Benj. M. Flint, Esq., Calais.
G. S. Dinemore, Dixmont.
Timathy Eviler, Fox., Lincoln. H B. Chandler, West Summer.
James Dodson, Harmony.
Z. A. Dyer, New Sharon.
A. Gordon, Solom.
J. M. Shaw, South Waterford.
A. H. Woodcock, Princeton.
C. S. Ayer, Litchfield Corner.
Bradbury Sylvester, Warne.

NEW BRUSSWICE. New Brusswicz.

John S. Trite, Salisbury.

James M. Stevens, Harvey.
W. A. Garrison, Taylor Town.
John Hea, Jr., Prince William.
G. A. Hammond, Kings Clear.
Jas. E. Fairweather, Hampton.
Thomas A. Beckwith, Oromoto.
Wm. T. Baird, Woodstock.
John T. Smith, Prederickton.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.—S. N. Taber, Jan. Sturgle, Warren

NOVA SCOTIA. Nova Scotta.

James Page, Amherst,
Levi Borden, Pugwash.
Stewart Burns, River John.
Donald McKay, Waliace.
Wm. Browning, Pictou.
Wm. McKim, Great Village.
Chas. R. Allison, Walton.
William C. Bill, Corawallis,
Billtown.
Wm. Eaton, Kentville.
Elisha D. Harris, Aylesbrd.

VOL. X

EZEKIEI.

Our Home, our Co We are not goin homily on life as a

it regards its shorts ar its pains, its ups well enough to loo a while and gratify able curiosity in o it in nature, and th sents. Every thing deed, men have no boundaries or ascer end. Fire seems to ing living has been the imagination of dragons and salam flames and fatten corn. But the eart full of life, nor does to this abounding o and degree of vital depth, or surface, o The other day we

ing, though not very

and we all know the ads of snow fleas are themselves in great palaces formed by t fields and roads. found in the water and our streams. caves, of the !lowla naked eye, and the sands of species ner those who have n such examinations strument so as to inc a still greater variety would be discovered diseases which infes owing to the presen fair to infer that kind may have the animalculæ so small best glasses which So many new d life where not know

made over and in Atlantic ocean with submarino telegrap dition, when midway land and Cape Fare interesting discover descended in one pl sixty fathoms, and muddy matter, ninet the shelly remains of genera. From the brought up a star-fi activity, proving that there was a water to the square inch.

es of naturalists of

be astonished at an

### heigth or depth that that is not filled with

It would be a sing

Insects and anima

atmosphere of moun

if the North and We ent of the Southern c and cotton. The next season in region The various products also become more ext sorghum, the sugar all demanding attent maple and the beet and the Sorghum and ly in the Western St of Imphee will undo The Sorghum has West, and its cultur rupled. A Sorghu Rockford, Ill., last

facture the coming made 16 gallons of sy had made 100 galle acre. Seven gallons The Illinois Hor meeting held in Chie cussion was held upor tion and manufactur gar. Among other that, "the cultivation Northwest is no los high as 300 gallons

the syrup and som

much valuable info

per acre. 150 gallo was confidently asse have a home supply the Eastern States. Our farmers in nor preparing themselves paign. The time for should be improved i The Boston E

following recipe for f "Dipping doughns beaten eggs, covers the Our "women folks

and troublesome me object, viz: mixing th the other ingredien made up. Try it.